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Constitute Committee .- Francis Jackson, Etter GART LORING, EDWORD QUINCY, SANGER PHIL-STICK, WASUALL PHILLIPS. [This committee is responsible for the financial economy of the paper, and not for any of its debts.]

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

# VOL. XVIII .-- NO. 15. REFUGE OF OPPRESSION

#### A WORD OF ADVICE

We have a serious charge to make against the We have a serious change to take against the enumgers of the Hutchineut family, for not having amounted in their handfulls and advertisements that no distinction of color would be made in admitting persons to their concerts. It is well known that a distinction is under on all ordinary occ. sions, I that there are many persons in the community, who would on no account, knowingly, place ty, who would on to become, knowingly, pince toeneeds and their families in promise on association with the colored race. The propriety of this feeling, or prejudice, or whatever else it may he called, we are not now going to discuss—we merely assert its indisputable existence, and the right of every individual to choose his own asso-cations. We are bound, then, to condemn in the catons. We are bound, then, to condemn in the most pointed and distinct manner, the act of the most pointed and distinct manner, the act of the Hatchiosaus, in deceiving the citizens, and obtaining attendance at their concerts, on false pretences. This is not only enlipshile in itself, as being an act of distonesty, but a pulpshile invitation to a violation of the public peace—because the Hatchiosons need not be told, at this day, that the feeling against practical amalgamention is so strong with many persons, that they would be very likely to re-

sent in the most summary manner a trick by which they, nod especially the female members of their families, had been subjected to an association their fundies, had been subjected to an association which they abhor. It would appear, therefore, that he recent conduct of the Hutchinsons, in entrapping ansaspecting gentlemen and ladies into a concert room, indiscriminately filled with whites and blacks, must have been induced by either a palty and contemptible spirit of gain, altogether answering of people who have been so liberally and the public or also have been so liberally. ted by the public, or else by a still more reprebensible feeling of defiance to public opinion. In either case, it is in the highest degree blamable; and we should be performing an unkind part to-wards the Hutchinsons themselves, if we refrained from placing the matter before them in its true It is really time that some one should tell these people, in a spirit of friendly enodor, that they these people, in a spirit of treesing cannot, that they are not Apostles and martyrs, entrusted with a armssim' to reform the world, but only a company of cannon song-singers, whose performances sand very pleasingly to the great mass of people, ignorant of real music, and finding an innocent, or diffication in listening to melonious sounds which

ever example of understanding.
If the Hatchiasons choose to sing abolition songs, rangs in favor of the Bourbons, or the annexaon of keland to the United States, they only exercise an undoubted right, so long as they adver tise correctly their programme in advance. So, also, if they choose to throw open their doors to people of all colors, they have a perfect right to do so, ple of all colors, they have a percent right of the inform the public of their intention in advance, so that all who object to this kind of intercarse can stay away. But to do this without such natice, is an outrage which will inevitably be resented, and resented in the only manner of which the not is worthy—the withdrawing of public parties. more from those who lave been guilty of it.

It is not necessary, for us, in this place, to say that we respect the rights and f clings of the colored race—it is that very respect which leads us to speak as we do. No colored mesons of right visus yould feel flattered by the servility of a set of pulswould feel flattered by the servility of a set of pub-be suggers, who could condescend to take their names and sing to them. To be able to attend a concert of the Hutchinsons is not going to break down the social barriers which exist between the days the social parties, which exist between the different races of mankind, nor can it elevate the calored people a hirk breadth in the scale of be-rue. The only effect of an indiscruminate and forced association with the whites, is to embitter and inflame the prejud cess and antipathies which sall exist, and to postpone indefinitely the time or the real annelmentation of the condition of the col the real amelioration of the condition ored race. - Philadelphia Daily Sun.

#### From the Pennsylvanian. MORE INCENDIARISM.

We see it stated, in the recent proceedings of Sounte of the United States, that the notorious John P. Hale, the Federal Abolition Senator, from the State of New Hampshire, lately condemned by the voice of an indignant people at home, presented the point of certain cutizens of Pennsylvania, praying for the 'dissolution' of the Union?' Who se petitioners are, we are at a loss to know ;they may be ritizens of our State, but in the absence of any authority, we deny it. We cannot think so meanly of any of our people, as to believe that they would be guilty of an net that would stump them as the veriest traitors that ever breath-el. We suspect that some fun-loving youths thoughtlossly got up the petition, and sent it to Hale, to look him. B, however, if shall be found the fact should be generally known, so that every squer may reap from an inslignant and ourraged community, a just retribution. We are not the friends of violence, nor would we counsel my outfeeling towards such wretches, but we would most willingly be the medium through which their names night be heralded to the world. Such individuals, wherever found, deserve the deep and unqualified condemnation of the country—they should be shunned as lepers, whose contact is

That John P. Hale should consent to present and roun r. This should consent to present such a petition, is no wonder to any one who has marked the profligacy of his late public career.—
He is a worthy medium, through which treachery tathe constitution should speak. A traitor to his first professions—a recreant to every principle he has heretofore avowed—he is now the proper in-

runeut of disaffection. It should be the prayer of every patriot, that the malediction of a just God might descend upon the bends of those degenerate Americans, who are striving to dismember this glorious Union.

VIRGINIA.

interests of one partion of our confederacy; and do most salemaly declare, that there is no power, edge in Congress, or a Territorial L gisl ture, which is its creature, or anywhere cise, save only in the people of a Territory, in the adoption of a State constitution proparatory to the admission into the Union, to prevent the migration of any citi-2-n of any State, with his property, whether it be laves, or anything else, to any domain which may

the people of all the Sintes.

Sth. That this convention beartily responds to the noise resolutions of the Alabama State Demothe middle resolutions of the Alabana State Demo-crate Convention, and with 'under no political accessity whatever,' support, either for the Presidency or Vice Presidency, any person who shall not help from and awared opponent of any plan or darking, which in any way interferes with the tight of city one of any one State, to possess and fight of citizens of any one State, to possess and a bjoy all their property, in any ter-itory which or y be acquired by the Union, as fully, completely, and securely as catizens of other States shall edge their's—except so far as that, being unwilling to disturb the Missouri Compromise, we are content with adherence to its principles.



## OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD -- OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND

#### BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1848

setts Legislature, which is a very unwise attempt to enforce certain impracticable schemes, it is provided that no intoxicating liquor shall be soid, in any other way than are there specified, except for 'sacramental purposes.' That is, it provides that while all the rest of the community are forbidden to purchase, the members of the church may buy it for their use at the communion table. Those pions individuals, who profess to be themselves an example and a pattern of godly perfection, here chain, or one of their number chains for them, the exclusive or church exclusive created by the chains for them, the How much does this chain differ in essence from the privilege chained by the Mormon Prophet, Joseph Smith, by virtue of a spiritual license? How long will such barefaced by pocify be tolerated in this community? If it is a win to use wine at the dinner table, or at the lar of a tavern, it is just as dimer table, or at the har of a tavern, it is just as much of a sin to use wine at the communion table.

Oh? the Christian might answer, 'this wine, which we use, is only a symbol of the blood of Christ?' and some would say, 'it is the blood of Christ?' Yery well; we would answer—so does the rowdy at the grog-shop, when he wants a test the rowdy at the grog-shop, when he wants a test the rowdy at the grog-shop, when he wants a test the rowdy at the grog-shop, when he wants a test the rowdy at the grog-shop, when he wants a test the rowdy at the grog-shop, when he wants a test the rowdy at the grog-shop, when he wants a test the rowdy at the grog-shop, when he wants a test the rowdy at the grog-shop, when he wants a test the rowdy at the grog-shop, when he wants a test the rowdy at the grog-shop, when he wants a test the rowdy at the grog-shop, when he wants a test the rowdy at the grog-shop, when he wants a test the rowdy at the grog-shop, which the rowdy at the grog-shop, which the rowdy at the grog-shop, when he wants a test the rowdy at the grog-shop, when he wants a test the rowdy at the grog-shop, when he wants a test the rowdy at the grog-shop, when he wants a test the rowdy at the grog-shop, when he wants a test the rowdy at the grog-shop, when he wants a test the rowdy at the grog-shop, when he wants a test the rowdy at the grog-shop, when he wants a test the rowdy at the grog-shop, when he wants a test the rowdy at the grog-shop, when he wants a test the rowdy at the grog-shop, which the rowdy at the grog-shop, when he wants a test the rowdy at the grog-shop was a rare episode in the proceedings of that dignified body of American Congression.

beginshing, we have men whose ability for pugibattle fields of Mexico, but here, in the halls of
legislation, we have men whose ability for pugibattle fields of Mexico, but here, in the halls of
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It was my good fortune to see this demonstrated—to
withest the first row and fistend; cannot be
withest the first row and fistend; but my serve only to the world's people
as my good fortune to see this demonstrated—to
withest the first row and fistend; but my first row and fistend; but my first row and fistendied—to with season of pugibattle Congress of the U. States, It was a raw
first row and fistendied—to with the first row and fistendied—to with the buffers of pugibattle Congress of the U. States, It was a raw
first row and fistendied—to with the buffers of pugibattle Congress of the U. States, It was a raw
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for

er, but he was drawn forcibly in by the Rev, general theman, who felt awfully shocked.

Mr. Powers placed binn on his knees, and reasoned with him as only a minister of the Roman Catholic religion can do; and having, as he conceived, pacified him, he led him forth again. The executioner was then standing on the platform, with his hands folded; the culprit again attacked him, but not being able to catch him, he keicked him forther again taken in, his hands and feet placed in heavy irons, by the aid of ten men, and brought out for the last time. His brother, during the scaffle, go the cap off his yes, and the rope off his nerk, and looked imploringly at his elder brother. He cried pitcoash, using the dead cap as a bandkerchief, and seemed, very naturally, anxious to aid him. Daring all this time, unfortunate Lonergan was obliged to remain mean cap is a handweetener, and seemed to the maturally, maxious to aid him. During all this time, undortunate Lonergan was obliged to remain in suspense, on the fatal drop. The younger Cody was then solicited to retire from his position being the centre man. This he refined, outlier evenings ago, I was walking on the avenue, near sunded by Mr. Power, when he retired to the right, and allowed his elderbroather to be part in his phace. The executioner immediately dashed from the drop; the fatal holt was instandy drawn, and the The executioner immediately dashed from the drop; the fatal bolt was instandy drawn, and the three men were launched into eternity, amid the executions of the vost multimale. Cueses, both lond and deep, were vociferated during this awful scene, which continued for twenty-seven minutes. Revenge' was sworn to, audility and determined by, in the Irish language, and imprecations, awful to mention, were levelled at the aiders and abstracts of this frightful scene. I have learned the cause of Cody's excitement was, that one of his companious was the executioner, as well as the approver?

River, are behind the times in the cause of tem-

THE LIBERATOR,

The following article, though from the 'inflores' it not become the men of influence in that tegion to inquire into the cause, and put forth streaming afforts to the set of intoxicating wine for sacramen'al purposes, which ought to burn like fire upon the consciences of professing Christian tectotallers:

WINE FOR 'SACRAMENTAL PURPOSES'—

'THE BLOOD OF CHRIST,' &c.

In a Temperature Bill now before the Massachus setts Legislature, which is a very timwise attempt.

There was also some sentiling, too, we believe, among the bodies in the galleries, to secure

'This partial view of human kind Is surely not the last.'

den to the rest of the community, the vender may tagonist, and bethe his fists go with such to ce against sell it for 'sacramental purposes,' is such a barefaced specimen of B'ue Law legislation, that it cannot fail to bring its author or authors into contribute out that part of the h. Il. like furious kareks upon the bend of an emity cuber barrel. The House was THE GALLOWS - TERRIFIC SCENE. instimite, thrown, & instances transfer income. After order was restored and the benefits had been ar-The following article is from Donglas Jerrold's Journal. Let the advocates of the gallows read it with a steady nerve, if they can.

A STRUGGIE ATTRE GALLOWS.—A correspond-A STRUGGLE ATTHE GALLOWS.—A corresponding to the Home whet action it was best to take under the Kiding, but the manginary, and even broken to the movement of the comments, and two brokers, Home year of the present of the structures, and two brokers, the manginary was the movement of the regular control of the ingrensive work. We may rive the suggestion would be subject, which is expected in the works of the correspondent:—

September 1, the support of the correspondent:—

September 2, the support of the correspondent:—

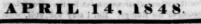
September 3, the support of the support o

others, the following resolutions:

The following accountrof scenes witnessed at five field one of the first and equal States of this Union, we do need carnesfly protest against the Windirop and Whote Provises, as winten violations of the Constitution, and as will assaults on the rights and interests of one partion of our confederacy; and divine (!) instrument to restrain evil:—

Scenes at the Cooling Trial.—According Invasion of Mexico.—Chancelor Kent has given the accounts, a great many discussing seems occurred at Augusta, during Dr. Coolingu's trial. It Mexico, and its primary cause, the annexation by courred at Augusta, during Dr. Condage's grial. It look pince in Dr. Taj pan's Chanch, one of the largest in the State, and the house was crowded in averflowing, If the time. In order to give the herican equal chance with the gendemen, the gibles an equal chance with the gendemen, the gibles are equal chance with the gendemen, the gibles were appropriated to their use, and they improved their privileges to the atmost. Speaking of matters connected with the feial, the editor of the Portland Advertiser, who was present, and, we believe, reported the proceedings for that paper, says:

We witnessed many scenes which we should have been glad not to lave witnessed. We witnessed many scenes which we should have been glad not to lave witnessed. We witnessed more drinking and roadyism man we have proceeding and roadyism man we have been glad not to lave witnessed. We witnessed many scenes which we should have been glad not to lave witnessed. We witnessed many scenes which we should have been glad not to lave witnessed. We witnessed many scenes which we should have been glad not to lave witnessed. We witnessed many scenes which we should have been glad not to lave witnessed. We witnessed many scenes which we should have been glad not to lave witnessed. We witnessed many scenes which we should have been glad not to lave witnessed. We witnessed many scenes which we should have been glad not to lave witnessed. We witnessed many scenes which we should have been glad not to lave witnessed. We witnessed many scenes which we should have been glad not to lave witnessed. We witnessed many scenes which we should have been glad not to lave witnessed. We witnessed many scenes which we should have been glad not to lave a distance lore Kent and previously written a letter to Mr. D. Ale and most previously written a letter to Mr. D. Ale and most previously written a letter to Mr. D. Ale and most previously written a letter to Mr. D. He avowed, in teams of the conversation, and that an ladependent Caperate provided to the run of the wit



From the Christian Citizen.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION-REPUBLIC. THE FRENCH REVOLUTION—REPUBLIC.

BY ELING BURBERTT.

The downfull of Louis Pailippe, and the erection of a republic in France, are events which have no for a republic in France, are events which have no for a republic in France, are events which have no for a republic in France, are events which have no for a republic in France, are events which have no for a republic in France, are events which have no for a republic in France, are events which have no for a republic in France, are events which have no for a republic in France, are events which have no for a republic in France, are events which have no for a republic in France, are events which have no for a republic in France, are events which have no for a republic in France, are events which have no for a not event, 'Like Charles X.' — Like Charl BY ELINU BURRITT. hand upon the golden upple of his ambition, 'The might of his power and the honor of his majesty' seemed columnating in cloudless splendor. The Orleans constellation was expanding its rigal stars across the zenith of human glory. A wronged, indignant people breathed upon his boasted fabric, and it disappeared in a night. One day he was surrounded by 100,000 armed men; by embattled walls, and by all the munitions of physical force which could be arrayed in defence of a monarch's throne; the next, he and his dynasty had vanished, leaving scarrely a foot-print of their existence behind. The vessel that goes down in the middle of the ocean leaves as much trace upon the stilled surface of the waters, on the succeeding day, as the great king of the French, and his great House of Orleans, left of power or prestige the day after his abdication and flight. Unpursued, he fled away from Paris, from his palace, his power, his armed Legions, his guiding walls, from the people that had enthroned him. At his vanishing point,

he and his queen were seen ascending a hill in a cab drawn by one juded horse, whose broken strengthgave waybefore his hid ranch of the summit. Then some strong, pilying peasants come our and put their shoulders to the wheels, and thus facilitated the back-door begins of the falsen sover ign. Here the sea of oblivion seemed to have engulphed him. He was lost to the world. Day succeeded day, but bought no tidings of his existence. Then vague runors were ci calated that he had another out the relative form one farm forms to watching for some yessel to bear him according watching for some vessel to bear time according the channel. Then came fierce which and seas in which no craft could live, and rumors again that they had a vallowed up the ex-royal fugitive and his consort. In the meantime, the dismembered clements of his dynasty dritted to the English shore. Princes of the blood as they are called, royal dukes, ministers, princesses, duchesses, bog eys, and liveried servants came in its order country, as if or boards and broken princes of a ondon in. Here in England this shipwrecked dynasty has arrived, and second-hand palaces and astles are being fitted to their necessities, as balf-

Londow in. Here on Expland this shapware ked dunsty in a crisic are the long fixed to their necessities, as built worn clothes are fixed to motivationate of less prehamons. And then, we augur, is but the first of commend dynamics that will seek in England retings from the contempt of the people which they have sought to citable. The great and of turning and sectorizing its form the contempt of the people which they have sought to citable. The great and of turning and sectorizing its form that the property of the contempt of the turning and sectorizing its form to the surplements. Europe is activated with this deep-sected dies, and by the activities which it impures. No power can standard in the property of the contract of the property of the property of the contract of the property of the property of the contract of the property of th

DEBATE IN THE SENATE ON THE JOIN'S RESOLUTION OF CONGRATULATION TO THE FRENCH

lutions of the Senator from Ohio:Add in the 8th line, after the word government,

'And manifesting the sincerity of their purpose by instituting measures for the immedia e pation of the slaves of all the colonies of the Re-

When we send such a resolution as that, Sir, the French people will be informed of the object of our sympathy. It will assure them, that in our judgment, they have indeed done something tangible in the cause of liberty and humanity, on account of which the heart of the American people is filled with joy and gladness. The French people have not made a merc empty declaration of their attempts to the cause of liberty. They have not declared the results for declared the people free, and yet retained their fel low creatures is bondage. They have thus done something which deserves the congratulations of the whole world. I move that the amendment be printed for the use of the Senate, and that it be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Downs .- I do not perceive the necessity for the reference of the Resolution, and as it is obvi-ous that there must be some debate. I think that the better course will be to fix a day for its consideration.

Mr. Hale.—For myself, I should prefer the

course indicated by the Senator from Louisiana, it my trend from Connection, (art. 2) away. The question was then taken by years and mays,

and the motion to refer was lost.

Mr. Calmoun.—I do not perceive the slightest necessity for refering this resolution to the Committee, and on that point I entirely concur with the

that—if they shall prove themselves to be as wise in constructing a proper Constitution, as they have proved themselves to be skillful in demolishing the old form of government,—if they shall really form a Constitution which shall on one hand guard against violence and anarchy, and on the other

NO UNION WITH LLAVIEULLIES THE U. S. CONSTITUTION 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH

AND AN AGRETMENT WITH BELL.

ILT 'Yea' it cannot be denied—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of the rassent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over the raisves. The first was the immunity, for tweety years, of preserving the Aircan slave trade; it second was the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves—an engagement positively prohibited by it is laws of God, celivered from Smar; and thirdly, it exact on fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for slaves—for articles of merchandize, under the name of prisons. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is, to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the tree people, in the American Congress, and thereby to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PER PETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND PETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND NIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. - JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

### J. BROWN YERRINTON, PRINTER.

#### WHOLE NO. 901.

I trust that every power in Europe will stand and litrust that every power in Europe will stand and look on, giving France a fair opportunity to consummate the great work in which she has engaged. It is due to France, to the civilized world, and to themselves, that European powers should observe strict non-interference. If she succeed, it will be an administration to all Europe, that the time has arrived when they must agree to yield to litery in constitutional and a stable form. Thrones will faile away and foredeaved. has arrived when they must agree to yield to liberty in constitutional and a stable form. Thrones will fade away, and freedom and republican institutions become the order of the day. If, on the contrary, starding aloof and avoiding all contest, France shall fail in this great undertaking, under a fair trial, without the interference of other powers, it will do more to put down liberty under a republican form of government, than any event which could occur. Now I think that it is due all round that there shall be a fair trial. The first step to that, in my opinion, consists in quiet looking on, and as little inierference as possible. To France, the people everywhere will extend their sympathy; but I do contend that the governments themselves ought to be product and abstemions in the expression of their sentiments. It we, as a government, extend our congratulations in this formal and solenn manner, others may take the opposite and demunicatory course, and between the two, that result will be produced which must inevitably overthrow the revolution—an appeal to arms. That is one reason why this government, looking to the interests of France alone, and with the kindest feels throw the revolution—an appeal to arms. That is one reason why this government, looking to the interests of France alone, and with the kindest feelsings, ought to be cautious and abstentious in making a move. My opinion, then, is, that the wisest course will be to by this resolution on the table, conse will be to by this resolution on the table, expressly on the ground that it is premature. The circumstances by which we ought to be regulated in expressing or withholding our congratulations, have not yet presented themselves. When these circumstances do occur, the rime for taking up the subject will have arrived. We know that a National Convention, called by the Provisional Government, is to assemble about the middle of next month.

Mr. BENTON (in his seat) -it will meet on the

20th of next month.

Mr. Calboun-Let us await that important vent. Let us await the action of the Convention. That will be wise and prudent. Let us not act with precipitation. I move, then, to lay the resolution on the table. Ayes 22—Noes 23.

#### A SCENE IN CONGRESS

In the U.S. House of Representatives, on Monday the 34, Mr. Commins, of Ohio, offered a series of resolutions, expressing sympathy with the people of France and Italy in their recent revolutionary movements. Upon a suspension of rules for the purpose of receiving the resolutions, Mr Ashmun, of Mussachus etts, called for the reading of a par icular one, for the purpose of proposing an amendment. We copy from the N. Y. Herald,

The Clerk read as follows: 'Resolved, That we tender our sympathies to the people of France and Italy, in their present struggles for retorm, and sincerely hope they may succeed in establishing free and constitutional governments, emanating from and has d upon, the will of the governed, sailed to their wards of the coverned, some to their wards of the coverned and their wards of thei the end the following—'And we especially see an encouraging carnest of their success from the decree which pholges the new government of France for the inneed are emaccipation of slaves in their

Mr. Haskell, of Temessee, read some resolutions which he wished to offer as a substante. He was sorry that any gentlemin should have introduced an element calculated to dotent the object which we have in view. What does the South care whether France abolishes slavery or not? 6 woold stand ready to rejoice, if France shall see proper to abolish slavery. But this is a matter with which we have nothing to do. The ameni-ment, be repeated, is calculated to arouse unpleas-ant terlings in the breasts of Southern gentlemen, and induce them to vote against the resolution.

As a Tennesseean, and slaveholder, he could see
Kentucky abolish slavery. What the South complains of, is improper and unnecessary interference with her institutions. Has she ever represented Massachus its or Delaware, because they have abolished slavery? No. The South has nothing to say to the balance of the world, whether they

ffer or not slavery to exist.

Mr. Houston—Delaware has not abolished sla-

Mr. Haskell was getting sick and tired of the continual thrusting of the subject of slavery into this chamber; and he believed, before God, that those who bring it forward do more than any others to perpetuate it, and to destroy the influence of this 'model republic.'

this 'model republic.'

Mr. Giddings expressed his joy that the govern-ment of France had taken measures to free the shives in its territories.

- Mr. Haskell remarked, that he had been told by

a gentleman, that there were no slaves in France, and that M. Arago merely put out the decree to and that M. Arago merely put out the decree to satisfy certain persons.

Mr. Giddings—Go to any abolitionist, and he will tell you all about it. Look to Martinique. Read the intelligence of the day. Look to it, us the abolitionists do. Look, and find out where slavery exists. I would be glad if the gentleman would say whether he would go for the abolition of slavery in any other country.

Mr. Haskell—What I wish to say is this: On the subject of slavery, the South is no programming.

Mr. Haskell—What I wish to say is this: On the subject of slavery, the South is no propagandist. She is willing to see any other people do it for themselves, but for nobody cles.

Mr. Gittlings—I rejoice to bear that the light lins dawned. I wish I had the power to express the gratifude of my heart to hear that the South is incorporated.

o propogandist.

Mr. Haskell—I wish the gentleman to believe, that I think the black was made for the white man, and that slovery is of divine origin. It is a local institution, and nobody had a right to interfere

With it.

Mr. Giddings wanted to know what shade

with it.

Mr. Giddings wanted to know what shade should govern—the quarter white, or the two-thirds white? Look at that gentlema's plantation, and you will see various shades. (Saous of laughter.) He wanted to know where the gentleman fixed the line of service. Will be make it one of complexiou? The French were darker in complexion than the gentleman or hin sell, and at the gentleman was for endousing their treet om. Wr. Giddings their space of slavery in the District of Columbia, and the treffic in human flesh, and drogated freedom every where.

dvocated freedom every where.

Mr. Bayly deprecated the subject of slavery, as ought to be engrafted on the resolutions. This night to be a matter of national rejoicing, instead of domestic discord. He alluded to the decree of

ence in France. It was a mere suggestion, and Mr. Bayly was glad of the explanation, though he did not undersland the matter. He deferred to the gentleman's more accurate information. He then referred to San Domingo and the British

West India Islands, to show that, from happy and contended laborers, they had become a miserable and squabid set of free negroes, who have not a solitary rational idea of freedom. Mr. Duer condemned the blemling of the slavery

question with that of congratulations to France lie thought that the time had now come for action, and he was prepared to vote. for explanations from Messrs. Bayly, Giddings and Tuck; and when he finished his remarks— Mr. Ashmin obtained the floor. After many

suggestions were made, and questions put and answered-A motion was made to adjourn, and on which

the yeas and mays were ordered.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll—I want to ask a question C' Order, order.' I wish to ask a question. air calls me to order, I will sit down. ['Order, order."

The Spenker—Gentlemen was present is out of Mr. C. J. Ingersoll—The gentleman is out of order by so loudly crying 'Order.' ['Order, order by so loudly crying 'Order.' ['Order, order by so loudly crying 'Order.'] Spenker-Gentlemen will preserve order.

der.']
The Speaker—The gentleman can ask a ques Mr. Ingerso'l-If the matter is referred to a se-

lect committee, will it be a subject of debate when the committee make a report?

The Speaker—It can then be debated. The

clerk will call the roll. The result was announced—Yeas 80, Nays 80.
The Speaker—The Chair votes in the affirmative-Vens 81. Navs 80.

ve—Yens 81, Nays 80.
Laughter ensued, and cries of 'Good, good.' And the House was declared adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

From the Washington Union of Friday.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY PASSED. We are happy to state, that, after several hours' discussion in the Senate, yesterday, upon the resolutions declaring their sympathy with France, in the establishment of a republic, they were passed unaaimously, by 32 ayes.

The following is the resolution, as modified, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representa tives of the United States of America in Congress as-sembled, Thut, in the name and behalf of the American people, the congratulations of Congress are hereby tendered to the people of France, upon the success of their recent efforts to consolidate the principles of liberty in a republican form of got-

SEC. 2. And be it further resolved, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby requested to transmit this resolution to the Amerminister at Paris, with instructions to present it to the French government.

#### SECOND TRIAL OF DR. HUDSON.

We find in the Boston Daily Advertiser a report of the second trial of Dr. E. D. Hudson, on a charge of false imprisonment, made by a colored girl named Linda. Many of our readers are doubtless acquainted with the facts in the case, as it has here-tolore attracted much attention. This Linda was in Northampton in the summer of 1845, with a on and family, and was held as their slave. Dr. Hudson brought her up, against her will, before Judge Wilde, on a writ of habeas cor-She was declared by the Judge to be free, if she chose to accept her freedom; but she preferred to return to Mr. Hodgson's family. After this she brought a suit against Dr. Hudson for false imprisonment! The jury did not agree. A second tria has resulted in a verdict against the defendant! But Chief Justice Shaw delivered the opinion of the Court, that the question should have been left to the jury, whether Dr. Hudson was authorised by Linds to apply for a writ of habeas corpus; with the instructions, that if he was so authorised, the action against him could not be maintained. The verdict was accordingly set aside, and a new trial writ was obtained, Linda expressed a desire to be

free. But suppose she did not, and that she wished to remain a slave, It appears to us that, under such circumstances, that would be a good kind of law which should decide that no human being has a right to be a slave. From whence does a person soul, absolutely at the disposal of another? A slave sour, absolutely at the disposal of another, who can be found and can perform his duties to neither. Who then is justifiable in assuming these relations? No one. And if so, no one is to be condemned for endeavoring to prevent such an act nolens volens.

# THE BRANDED HAND.

Capt. WALKER and his companion, Mr. JACOBS arrived here on Saturday from the westward, on their way to Massachusetts, and addressed a small audience that evening at Alexander's Hall. Our citizens were duly apprised by handbills, of these victims of the Slave Power; but such is the deadly paralysis of the public heart and conscience in this -as well among the various religious secis as throughout the ranks of the political that only 15 or 20 adults were present, out of a tion of 3,500. Of the seven clergymen of population of 3,500. Of the steel during part of the exercises. (Collection taken, 56 cents! room

-We are impressed with the conviction that those upright and anniable persons—Messrs. Walker and Jacobs—are, in a striking and appropriate ense, the representatives of Jesus of Nazareth. 'he one is emphatically, as was his Divine Master despised and rejected of men, though ardently engaged in promoting their welfare; while the other is an earnest and diligent laborer, and has been a severe personal sufferer, in behalf of fallen and wretched Humanity. Did Christ show his nail-marked hand to doubting Thomas? Even so,

to satisfy all doubters of his identity.

And the treatment these brethren receive from e great mass of professed religionists at Little ble carpenger's son of Nazareth, by the pious priests and Pharisees of Judea !- Herkimer Freeman.

# HENRY CLAY-THE HUTCHINSONS.

The Anti-Slavery Bugle, after copying the song

of Jesse Hutchinson, in praise of Henry Clay, says Now there is nothing very remarkable in the above doggerel. It is such as the Whig papers throughout the land teem with, such as the spirit of man-worship has offered to the Ashland slave-holder thousands of times. It is just what we might expect to fall from the lips of the blind devotee of Whiggery; it would seem in place, coming from such a quarter, but it is painful in the extreme to remember that THE HUTCHINSONS SO far forgot themselves as thus to greet Henry Clay on his recent electioneering tour to New York. Yes! the Hutchrecent insons, who have borne so many public testimo nies in favor of equal rights, whose noble so which they declare, We're the friends of dom, is as well known as their names, have yielded to the force of the public current, and been nored with the notice of that plunderer of God's we are that they We can't tell how sorry threw themselves in the way of a temptation they unable to resist; and we can readily apprec feelings of a friend, who, upon reading the exclaimed, 'I can't bear to think that song. Had they improved the opportunity which their introduction to Henry Clay afforded, to rebuke him ave sung to him such an slavery lecture as he never before heard, and refused to touch the hand that was red with brothers' blood, as O'Connell did the hand of al ders, it might have been his salvation. But the Ashland man-thief achieved a victory over them which a Philadelphia mob was powerless to effect; he can now beast to his southern confed-erates in wrong, that the Hutchinson family—the anti-slavery ministrels of New Hampshire, have anti-shavery minstrels of New Hampshire, have anti-shavery minstrels of New Hampshire, have sought his presence, and have sung a song in praise of his character; and that in return, he has done them the honor of giving his hand not only to the brothers, but to the sister, too.

# THE LIBERATOR

BOSTON, APRIL 14, 1848.

FOURTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. The Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the AMERI CAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY will be held in the

it, should be earnest and unanimous.

in a single State of the Union. A MILLION more of blessing, than on one like this! (Cheers.) our countrymen have been born to the lot of slaves. Mr. Quincy went on to allude to the remarkable uous and self-denging toil.

who have been but recently aroused to the necessity of the overthrow of the felon system of AMERI-CAN SLAVERY, are urged to make this meeting a GRAND RALLY FOR PREEDOM.

## ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE FRENCH

A special meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society, to celebrate the abolition of slavery in the forth in this country, by the intelligence of the es-French colonies by the decree of the Provisional tablishment of the French Republic; and also to the Government of the new Republic, was held in the unseemly contests in the two Houses of Congress, Melodeon, in this city, on Fast Day evening. From on the offering of resolutions congratulatory to the the very limited notice given of the meeting, we French people, because those resolutions proposed were apprehensive that the audience would be a to refer to their decree for the abolition of slavery. small one; but our fears proved groundless, as the house was well filled. It was not only a large, but a most intelligent and enlightened gathering; and literty-loving spirit. All who addressed the meeting were listened to with unbroken attention, and their remarks elicited frequent bursts of applause. indeed, when such earnest and eloquent men as WENDELL PHILLIPS, THEODORE PARKER, and WIL-LIAM H. CHANNING, combine to pour forth their free thoughts and world-embracing sympathies, the occasion cannot fail to be one of an inspiring character. Remembering that the fast which God chooses is perors there was another Rome; not seen by the not to bow down the head like a bulrush, and to affliet the soul, but to loose the bands of wickedness, undo the heavy burdens, let the oppressed go free, and break every yoke, there seemed to be a special and her Palaces, glorious and of marble. A million propriety in turning the formal, ceremonial, and hyp. men went through her brazen gates. The impecritical State fast, into an occasion of exultation and gladness, that the doom of French colonial sla- the queen of nations. But underneath all that, in very is decreed, and that kingcraft no longer curses

as President of the American A. S. Society. Labor- with other thoughts. Yea, this devout body of men, ing under the effects of a severe cold, all that he could do on that occasion, he said, was simply to state the object for which they bad assembled, and ideas prohibited, their very liver tile ragand dis-Colonial Planters was, by request of the President, her place, on the seven hills, and stretched out her then read by Samuel May, Jr.

EDMUND QUINCY, of Dedham, then came forward, and read the following resolutions, which had been each modern Nation-underneath the Monarchy and drawn up as a basis for the proceedings of the even- the Republic-there is another and unseen State,

1. Resolved, That the magnanimous consistency of the French people, in using the first moment of legal, certainly not 'respectable.' Slowly from its their own liberty to extend to every human being depths comes up this ideal State, the State of the they had just gained for themselves, is without a the actual State, the State of the Present. But parallel in the history of the world, and deserves sometimes an earthquake of the nations degrades of

of the nobleness and virtue of a true republic.

3. Resolved, That as American abolitionists, we ejoice to assure the countrymen of De Broglie, of Mirabeau, Isambert, L'Instant and Favette. that their decree of Emancipation will make even the chains of Carolina lighter, and hasten the day hen our soil shall be untrodden by a slave, and we too shall be worthy to take our place among republies, although below those to whom we ought to have been an example and model.

4. Resolved, That the cold and reluctant notice taken of this Decree against slavery, by the great this nineteenth century, are only to be ruled by body of the political journals in this country, and its entire suppression by some of them, afford melancholy proof of the decline of the spirit of freedon amongst us, and of the fearful extent to which slavery has infected every part of the land.

test so frequently addressed by Fayette to Clarkson, completely in his power. He had a Chamber of I never would have drawn my sword in the cause of America, if I could have conceived I was helping to found a government of slavery; we recognize nation that contained 300,000 office-holders, appointin this fact a fitting tribute to the memory of the est by himself-and only 240,000 voters! most illustriously virtuous of Frenchmen, and one so safe as the citizen king on his throne surround. of the earliest opponents of negro slavery; that we ed by republican institutions'! So confident was thank the French people for the silent rebuke their he, as the journals tell, that he bade a friend stop a example gives to a nation which has proved itself day or two, and see how I will put down the peoso unworthy of the generous confidence of Fayette- ple' !! For once, this shrewd calculator reckoned and invoke the influence not only of their example, without his host. but of their national protest and remonstrance, to aid us in a deadlier struggle than even that in which

his impetuous enthusiasm rushed to share. . . 6. Resolved. That, as republicans, we are proud to remember, that in France the hour of popular triumph has always been the hour of the negro's hope—that with the people he has always prosper- is hustled out of the hingdom with nothing but

7. Resolved, That confident in the belief that the blessing of Heaven rests on justice, and that the strictest right is always the highest expediency, we are full of hope for a people whose hour of victory was marked by moderation and humanity, whom not even broken pledges or outraged Constitutions could anger to revenge, and who in the hour of tri umph and strength have meted out to all others the rights they have claimed for themselves, recognizing the protection of the weak as the first and highest duly of all government.

REMARKS OF EDMUND QUINCY. After reading the Resolutions, Mr. Quincy briefly

He said he did not deem it necessary to enter into in argument in support of the resolutions; for he apprehended they contained in themselves the full scope and reason of the great revolutionary move-

ment of France. This place, said Mr. Q., is not indeed that from BROADWAY TABERNACLE, New York, on Tursday, which the voice of Boston, and of the descendants of the ninth day of May, at ten o'clock, A. M. the men of 1776, should be heard. There is anoth-The present aspect of public affairs in this country, er place, Sir, almost within the hearing of my voice should make this meeting one of more than usual -a Hall consecrated to Freedom-to freedom here importance and interest. The Southern boundary and everywhere—from which alone, with a perfect of AMERICAN SLAVERY, which, since this Society propriety, should the voice of Boston be uttered on was formed, has been removed from the Sabine to an occasion like this. Why are we not there? Bethe Nueces, it is now proposed by its guardians to cause that Hall is clothed in mourning, is hung with remove still farther into the free territory of a sister sable drapery, in honor of the memory of the vener-Republic. We have little reason to expect a more able Adams, the lately-deceased son of Massachu favorable termination to the two years' war waged, setts; and the City Government are anxious to preat an enormous expense of blood and treasure, for serve it without disarrangement for the approaching the sole purpose of extending the worst system of occasion of his Eulogy. But I may ask, still, what human bondage by conquest. Whether the Abolibetter service of commemoration, what truer eulogy tionists of the country can arrest the perpetration of of that great and venerable man, could have been this stupendous national crime, or not, it is no less rendered, than by a meeting like this-assembled their duty to make the effort. The last PUBLIC PROTEST to extend our congratulations to a great nation, but they may have the opportunity to record against recently a monarchy, and a slaveholding monarchy, , should be earnest and unanimous.

On their noble and hitherto unsuccessful attempt to The necessity of the moment should remind us establish LIBERTY for every individual dwelling upon how much of the work is still to be done, which upon its soil, or anywhere in its dependencies? On this Society, fourteen years ago, resolved to do. no service or culogy, I believe, would his spirit look Since its formation, Slavery has not been abolished with more benign approval, or with more earnes

But that this Society and its auxiliaries have aroused, contrast between France and our own country, in to a certain degree, an universal Anti-Slavery sentiment at the North, and have made the topic one of dence, and secure a republican form of government absorbing interest throughout the country, is the It is a melancholy truth, he said, that the Declarabest evidence of the wisdom of their measures, and tion of Independence of 1776 did not give freedom should be the strongest incentive to still more stren- to the slaves on the American soil. I am proud, indeed, to remember, that when the people of Mus-The old and tried friends of the cause, and those suchusetts established their Bill of Rights, they did thereby banish slavery from their limits forever. So offers up as a sacrifice on Freedom's altar, the old and hateful institution of Slavery, which had so long been fastened upon her by monarchy, and by

a selfish aristocracy.

Mr. Quincy closed his remarks with some reference to the little emotion which had been called

WENDELL PHILLIPS next addressed the meeting in a most eloquent manner, giving utterance to thoughts that breathe, and words that burn.' His all present seemed to be animated by a generous, remarks excited much enthusiasm. [We regret that we are not able, in our present number, to give the substance of them to our readers.]

# SKETCH OF THE SPEECH OF MR. PARKER.

MR. CHAIRMAN-The gentleman before me has made an allusion to Rome. Let me, also, turn to that same city. Underneath the Rome of the Em sun-known only to a few men. Above, in the sunlight, stood Rome of the Cusars, with her Markets and her Armies, her Theatres, her Temples rial city-she stood there-beautiful and admiredcaverns of the earth, in the tombs of dead men in quarries whence the upper city had been slowly The chair was taken by WM. LLOYD GARRISON, hewn, there was another population-another Rome, who swore not by the public altars, men whose prayers were forbidden, their worship disallowed, their The Address of the French Government to the appeared, and Rome of the Christians sat there in sceptre over the nations.

So underneath the Laws and the Institutions of with sentiments not yet become popular, and with within the limits of the Republic, the blessings which Future; and slowly to the eternal deep sinks down the grateful admiration of every lover of justice a sudden the actual, and speedily starts up the idea Kingdom of the Future. Such a thing has just 2. Resolved, That we especially rejoice in this come to pass. In France, within five and forty act, as it frees the name of Republic from the odi- days, a new State has risen from underneath the um which the inconsistency of America has heaped old. Men whose words were suppressed, and their upon it, and blesses the world with the sight of a ideas reckoned illegal but two months ago, now Republic without a slave ; and we are glad that the hold the sceptre of five and thirty millions of gratehumanity of a generous people has stamped, with ful citizens-hold it in clean and powerful hands deserved opprobrium, the infamous dogma, of hu. A great revolution has taken place-one which will man slavery being the only corner-stone of free in. produce effects which we cannot foresee. It is itstitutions; and that European progress and liberty self the greatest Act of this century. God only are no longer to be chilled by the baleful influence knows what it will lead to. We are here to exof American hypocrisy, (a Despotism in the mask of press the sympathy of Republicans for a new Re-Republic;) but now, at last, the friends of popular public. We are here to rejoice over the rising rights may dispel their own doubts, and laugh to hopes of a new State, not to exult over the fallen scorn the taunts of their opponents in the glad light fortunes of the Bourbons. Louis Philippe has done much which we may thank him for. mainly at peace the fiercest nation of the world has kept the peace of Europe for 17 years. Let us thank him for that. He has consolidated the French nation, helped to give them a new unity of thought, and unity of action, which they never had before. Perhaps he did not intend all this. Since he has brought it about, let us thank him for that. But most of all, I would thank this 'citizen king' for another thing. His greatest lesson is his last. has shown that five and thirty millions of men, in ning, driven from his throne. He was the riche man in Europe, and the embodyment of the idea of modern wealth. He had an army the best disci-Resolved, That remembering the noble pro- plined, probably, in the world-and, as he thought, Peers of his own appointment, and a Chamber of Deputies almost of his own election. He ruled a

Well, we have seen this man, this citizenmonarch-who married his children only to kingsrush from his place; his peers and his deputi were unavailing; his office-holders could not sustain him; his army 'fraternised with the people' and he, torgetful of his own children, ignominiously ed, and only with the rights of the people them-selves have his rights been stricken down.

five-franc piece in his pocket. For the lesson the

Men tell us it is too soon to rejoice. Perh the Revolution will not hold'-tit will not lest'. the kings of Europe will put it down.' When a sound, healthy child is born, the friends of the family congratulate the parents then; they do not wait till the child has grown up, and got a beard. Now this is a live child; it is well-born in both seases-come of good parentage, and gives signs o good constitution, not wait to see if it will grow up. Let us now beptize it in the crystal fountain of our own Hors.

In a great revolution, there are always two things will know which to believe '! The king said Yes, to be looked at, namely: the Actions, and the Ideas which produce the actions. The actions I will say shall not put the people down—and now France knows little of; you have all read of them in the newspa-which to believe. pera. Some of the actions were bad. It is not true Again say others yet, " War may come, Royalty that all at once the French have become angels. may come back, Despotism may come back. Oth-There are low and base men, who swarm in the er kings will interpose, and put down a Republic. lanes and alleys of Paris; for that great city also is Other kings interfere to put down the French girt about with a belt of misery, of vice and of crime, Perhaps they will. They tried it in 1793, but did eating into her painful loins. It was a bad thing to not like the experiment very well. They will be sack the Tuilleries; to burn bridges, and chateaux, well off if they do not find it necessary to put down and railroad stations. Property is under the insur-ance of mankind, and the Human Race must pay in lutionary workmay begin at home. public for private depredations. It was a had thing to kill men, - the Human Race cannot make up that money, it cost men. But if we calculate the value loss; only suffer and be penitent. I am sorry for of America Ideas, they are worth what they cost these bad actions; but I am not surprised at them. Even the French Revolution, with all its carnage, You cannot burn down the poor dwelling of a wid-robbery and butchery, is worth what it cout. But ow in Boston, but some miserable man will steal pot is possible that war will not come. From a foreign or pan in the confusion of the fire. How much more war, France has little to fear. There seems little should we expect pillage and violence in the earth- danger that it will come at all. What monarchy quake which throws down a king!

one deed too symbolical to be passed by. In the new Republic will make many a misstep. But is it garden of the Tuilleries, before the great gate of the likely that all the old tragedies will be enacted asalace, there stands a statue of Spartacus, a colossal gain? Surely not-the burnt child dreads the fire bronze, his broken chain in the left hand, his Roman Besides, the France of '48 is not the France of '89. sword in the right. Spartacus was a Roman gladia- There is no triple despotism weighing on the nator. He broke his chains, gathered about him other tion's neck, a trinity of despotic powers—the throne, gladiators, fugitive slaves, and assembled an army. the nobility, the church. The king is fled; the no-He and his comrades fought for freedom; they cut bles have ceased to be; the church is republican. off four consular armies sent against them; at last the There is no hatred between class and class, as before. hero fell amid a heap of men, slain by his own well- The men of '89 sought freedom for the middle class practised hand. When the people took the old and not for all classes-neither for the high, nor for the emblematic French throne, and burned it solemnly low. Religion pervades the church and the people with emblematic fire, they stripped off some of the as never before. Better ideas prevail. It is not the erimson trappings of the royal seat, made a tiara gospel of Jean Jacques, and the scoffing negations thereof, and bound it on the gladiator's brazen head! of Voltaire, that are now proclaimed to the people, But red is the color of revolutions—the color of but the BROAD MAXIMS OF CHRISTIAN MES blood; the unconscious gladiator was an image too words of Human Brotherhood. The men of terror savage for new France. So they took the Roman knew no weapon but the sword: the provisional sword out of his hand, and in its place they put a- government casts the swo d from its hands, and will bunch of flowers!

Let us say a word of the IDEAS. Three Ideas filled the mind of the nation-the Idea of LIBERTY, without, and worse still within; the Republic may EQUALITY and FRATERNITY. Three noble words. end. But if it lasts only a day, let us rejoice in that LIBERTY meant liberty of ALL. So at one word they day. Suppose it is only the dream of the nation; it set free the Slaves, and if my friend's cyphers are disenthralled, free men. That is a great act. A trying to make them all into institutions and compopulation as large as the whole family of our sober mon life. What is only a dream now, will be a fact sister Connecticut all at once find their chains drop at last. off, and they are FREE: not beasts, but MEN. This may not hold. Our Declaration of Independence 5,000,000 of voters are to choose 900 Representawas not the Confederation of '78-still less was it tives! Shall not the prayers of all Christian hearts the Constitution of '87. The French may be as go up with them on that day-a great deep prayer false as the Americans to their Idea of Liberty. At for their success? any rate, it is a good beginning. Let us rejoice at The other day-the birth-day of Washington-

Law, EQUAL IS RIGHTS, however unequal in mights. While his sun was slowly sinking in the western So all titles of Nobility come at once to an end. The sky, the life-star of a new nation was visibly rising royal family is like the family of our Presidents. there, far off in the East. A Pagan might be par-The Chamber of Peers is abolished. Universal Suf- doned for the thought, that the intrepid soul of that frage is at once decreed-all men over 21 are voters. old man foresaw the peril, and, slowly quitting its Men here in America say the French are not ready hold of the worn-out body, went thither to kinfor that. No doubt the King thought so. At any dle anew the flames of liberty he fanned so often rate, he was not ready for it. But it is not a thing here. That is but a Pagan thought. This is a altogether untried in France. It has been tried sev- Christian thought: The same God who formed the eral times before. The French Constitution was ac- world for man's abode, presides also in the movecepted by the whole People in 1800: Napoleon was ments of mankind, and directs their voluntary by the whole People. Even in 1815, the 'acte addi- present firm and settled state. By storm and earth-People. To decree universal suffrage was the most oceans have swept over the mountains-and the natural thing in the world. Those two Ideas-Lib. scars of ancient war still mark our Parent's venererty and Equality-are American Ideas; they were able face. So is it in the growth of human society never American FACTS. America sought Liberty it is the child of Pain-Revolutions have rocked its universal suffrage.

But France has not only attempted to make our have they come! ldeas facts; she has advanced an Idea not hinted at in the American Declarations, the Idea of FRATER-This points not merely to a political, but to a social Revolution. It is not easy for us to understand how a government can effect this. Here, all comes from the People, and the People have to take care of the government, meaning thereby the men in official power; have to furnish them with Ideas, and tell them what application to make thereof. There all comes from the government. So the new provisional government' of France must be one that can lead the ation; have ideas in advance of the nation. Accordingly, it proposes many plans which with us could never have come from any party in power. Here, the government is only the servant of the people. There, it aims to be the Father and Teacher thereof: ing, in substance, as follows :feelings. But as an eloquent man is to come after sors for the new born republic of France ;-but as me, whose special aim is to develope the Idea of Hu. he was speaking, did not our hearts sadly respond, man Brotherhood into social institutions-I will 'Were we but worthy!' Dare we step forward to not dwell on this, save to mention an act of the pro. baptise it, from the pure fountain of our nation's isional authorities: They have abolished the pun, early hopes? For as we raised our hands with those ishment of death for all political offences. You re- crystal waters to sign the cross upon the infant's member the guillotine, the massacres of September, the drownings in the Seine and the Loire, the dread-blood of the slave? No! friends, our position should ful butchery in the name of the Law. Put this new be one of penitence. As a prodigal youth, grown lecree side by side with the old, and you see why prematurely old by excess, conscious of his own Spartacus, though crowned by a Revolution, bears shame, and the sorrow of his honest parents, looks eaceful blossems in his hand!

of the people. Only a word concerning the objections my life, and brought-disgrace upon my name. Oh. made to it. Some say, It is only an extempore af. my brother, follow not in my footsteps ! Redeem my fair. Men drunk with new power are telling their errors by your virtues; I give place-take thou th ancies, and trying in their heat to make laws lead;"-so should stand the United States before thereof.' It is not so. The ideas I have hinted at Republican France, before Republican Europe, tohave been long known and deeply cherished by the day. We have forfeited our birthright. from M. Lamartine's programme, which set forth all now trying to carry out.]

Revolution was a rash act; the English Revolution a witty novelist :- 'Master, the day is breaking.' a rash act; the Protestant Reformation was a 'rash ' Let it break-it owes me nothing Did the 'King of the French' find it so?

one of the movers of the Revolution of 1830. He lives, their all, for humanity? dined with the citizen king, once in some council.

War followed the American Revolution. It con

will dare fight Republican France? Internal trou Enough have I said of the actions-but there was ble may indeed come. It is to be expected that the not shed blood for political crimes! Still, troubles may come; war may come from

s worth while to dream of Liberty, of Equality, of correct, at once 300,000 souls rise up from the ground Fraternity; and to dream that we are awake, and

the calm, noiseless spirit of death came to release EQUALITY means that all are equal before the the soul of the patriarch of American statesmen made Consul by the whole People-made Emperor march. See how this earth has been brought to her ionelle' to the ' Charte' was accepted by the whole quake, continent has been rent from continentonly for the WHITES. Our fathers thought not of cradle, war and violence rudely nursed it into hardy life. Good institutions-how painfully, how slowly

> 'Slowly as spreads the green of earth O'er the receding ocean's bed, Digneratin digtant stars come forth— Has been the old world's toiling pace, Ere she can give fair FREEDOM

Let us welcome the green spot when it begins to spread : let us shout as the sterile sea of barbarism goes back; let us rejoice in the 'vision' of good things to come; let us welcome the distant and rising orb-for it is the Bethlehem star of a great nation-and they who behold it may well say-PEACE ON EARTH, AND GOOD WILL TO NEN. (Checis.)

SKETCH OF W. H. CHANNING'S SPEECH WILLIAM H. CHANNING next addressed the meet-

a patriarchal government with Christian thoughts and Our friend has asked us to baptise and stand spondown upon the innocent face of a late born brother, But let us hasten on; time would fail me to speak and says, 'Once was there benediction on my head, the cause or point out the effect of this movement and prayers upon my pathway; but I have wasted

best minds in France. Last autumn, M. Lamartine, One proof, that we are not worthy to set ourselves in his own newspaper-for the deputy for Macon is up as an example, or to perform sacramental rites to an editor—published the 'programme and confession the new republic, is the spirit with which this glo-of his political faith.' I will read a little of it. It rious triumph of liberty is received. While all is a remarkable paper. [Here Mr. P. read from the Christendom is glowing with enthusiasm, how com-Courier des Etuts Unis for Nov. 24, 1847, passages paratively tame we are! Where are the bonfires and ringing of bells, where the processions and the schemes which the provisional government are mass-meetings of the people, where the prompt action of cities and towns in their municipal capacity, Others say, 'The whole thing seems rush !'- the resolutions of sovereign States, the hearty con-Well, so it does; so does any good thing seem rash gratulations of Congress? What an undertone of to all except the man who does it, and such as would doubt pervades the public press! Pardon me for in do it if he did not. What is rash to one, is not to truding upon more solemn associations, if, in illusanother. It is dangerous for an old man to run tration of the mode in which this new day of freefatal for him to teap-while his grandson jumps dom has been welcomed by too large a portion of the over wall and ditch without hurt. The American influential people of this land, I quote the saying of

act.' Was it 'safe' to withstand the Revolution? fact, that, in a vast number of minds, the first thought, the last thought, in regard to this revolution, bas Yet others say, 'The leaders are unknown' been- How will it effect us in our business? What Lamartine-you might as well put Mr. Dickens are its influences on cotton, on commerce, on manu at the head of the nation.' But when the Amer. factures, on capital?' Let there be no indiscrimi ican Revolution begun-who had ever heard of nate, no exaggerated criticism; for, undeniably, this John Hancock 'President of the Congress,' in Eng-land? To the men who knew him, John Hancock felt and manifested in practical affairs marks a prowas a country trader, the richest man in a town of gress in our race. But, on the other hand, wher 10,000 inhabitants, that did't sound very great at Lon-don. Samuel Adams, and John Adams, and Thomas gard, bent double with toil, and faint with famine Jefferson, and all the other men, what did the world are swarming out from cellars, lurking-holes, den know of them? only that they had been christen. of misery, gloomy work-shops, hoping that their ed with Hebrew names. Why, George Washington time has at last come for freedom to breathe the air was only, as Gen. Braddock called him, 'a young and see the sky, and stand erect in the dignity of Buckskin.' But the world heard of these men af. manhood, it is mean, intensely mean, to be chiefly terwards. Let us leave the French statesmen to anxious as to the reactive influence of this great make to the future what report of themselves they struggle upon our finances. Can we not bear cheerean! Let me tell a story of Dupont de l' Eure, the fully even a severe pecuniary loss, where tens o head of the government at this moment. He was thousands of our fellows are willing to sacrifice their

What does France, Europe owe us, is doubtles At the table, he and the king differed; the king af.

firmed, and Dupont deking. Said the king, Do you tell me I lie? Said Dupont— When the king says of Christendom should prompt us to set a high price ves, and Dupont de l' Eure replies so, France on our rights, but to value yet higher our Duries

What, then, is our duty in this great erisis of modern affaire? It is summed up in three words :- Recog-

nition, Sympathy, Co-operation. I. Recognition. We are bound, as reverers of Prov idence, as brethren of our fellow-men, clearly to comprehend the character of this revolution. character forces itself upon the attention of it most unwilling, in some degree; but many motives lead men to hide the full truth. A few nights since, I heard, in conversation with a most intelligent, bon orable gentleman of the legal profession, the hold assertion, 'This is a revolution of the red cockade -meaning by that phrase, that it is an outrest of meaning by tone produced with destructive rage, and a thirst for plunder and blood, Now, if fact is more clear than another, in the whole move ment, it is, that this is a peaceful uprising of a whole people, disciplined to wisdom by terrible experience, and calmly resolved to conserve what is good, and construct better conditions of life for all men! Noth ing is more surprising than the sublime mercy of the abused multitudes, their abstinence from riclence, their regard for property, their earnest chin for established order. In fact, this movement is not a Recolution, in the usual sense of that word-it is a Reform. To some degree, this is acknowledged; but even the papers which have confessed that this movement was a Social, rather than a Political one, do not seem to feel the full significance of their words. This movement in France is an aspiration and effort after a Social Revons; and thereby is a New Era in the world's history opened. The cry in Italy and Germany after Constitutional Gorer ments, Free Presses, &c., is a continuation, in some sort, of the example which our declaration of independence and our constitution have given to Euope ; but this demand of the French Republic for WORK AND WAGES ' in far, far in advance of any principles expressed in the political institutions this republic. The old series of struggles end here, and a new series commences. The tween Monarch and Nobles,-between the Feudal Aristocracy and the Middling classes,-is over. We have reached the very centre now. Now comes the question of balance of power between the Third Estate and the Fourth Estate; between the Midding Classes and the Working-men; between the power of combined capitalists, and the power of the co-operative producers. Only when we clearly look this fact in the face, do we recognise the character of the Three Days of February, 1848. In the person of Louis Philippe were enthroned Commerce and Money. He was the King of the kings of this age, the bankers; the large manufacturers, the merchants The chief claim of his administration to respect is, that, under it, a new impulse has been given to industry and trade. The credit of this is chiefly dus to his ablest minister, Casimir Perier. Let the manarch have the praise, however, of having followed the lead of a wise and able counsellor. But Louis Philippe embodied what is worst as well as what is best in the mercantile and fiscal spirit of the age He was mean as a pedlar, a shrewd speculator, a grasping accumulator; and it was this intense selfishness that sealed his fate. In his dethrone ment, the interest which he represented has received its summons also, and the sympathy felt in his downfall by the consrevative classes, springs from the dark foreboding, that a similar judgment awaits the tyranny of commerce and of m erywhere. The question of to-day is that of distrib ution; the problem of this generation is justice to the producers. In this Social character of th French movement, all who are not blind may see the downfall of anarchical commerce and industrial fendalism, the commencement of equitable exchange and co-operative labor. To see this, is to recogniss the revolution now sweeping over Christendom.

2. Now, such a movement as this merits our most cordial sympathy-sympathy for its large humanity, its peacefulness. The Provisional Government does not legislate for classes-it legislates for men. It is the first time in human history, that a government has aimed, as its first act, to satisfy the multitude of men with practical reassings—matedd of lading them to sleep, and coaxing and cajoling them with phrases and professions. The demand for justice to labor .for a guarantee of livelihood, -as the fundamental condition of justice in all higher relations, is the remarkable characteristic of this movement in France By the adoption of this principle of conduct, the seknowledgment of this responsibility, the Provisional Government have given the coup de grace to slavery ; for the moment men admit as a conviction to be acted upon, that one of man's fundamental rights is the right to labor, and to a just recompense for his labor, the dynasty of slaveholders is snapped and swept away forever. Such Humanity as this is sees his manhood-reveres his manhood-resolves to secure the conditions of its growth and perfection

And, again, with the attitude and tone of peace with which these claims of humanity are urged, should we sympathize. Fears are expressed of anarchy, stocks fall, trade is paralyzed, capital draws in its circulations. Thereby comes the only danger to be dreaded. Dreaded internally, I mean; for is possible that Absolutism, from its bey throne in the far north-east, may roll down its avalanches, and spread out its glaciers, over the bloom and verdure of this new spring ; and then indeed will come a war of extermination, never to be ended till Absolutism disappears like a polar night before the sun. But the only real danger in this great reform is fear, the fear of the cultivated, the good, the rich, the influential. The poor do not wish war; the vast crowds of the care-worn, balf famished, balf naked masses' of Europe long for peaceful work. With tearful eyes, they have eaten so long the bitter bread of penury-feeling that they were crushed ander a vast machine of power, which tore them limb from limb, and licked them up like dust as it swept onward, that now, when only a gleam of hope breaks in upon them, they are as exultant and eager as children. What the people long for to day is leaders, wise, large-hearted, practical leaders, who, comprehending their trials, can point the way through the wilderness, to a better future. Nothing is so p foundly affecting to one who has a heart, as the patience, the almost infinite patience of the people They wait! Oh ye experienced, shrewd, well-in-formed, refined, wealthy, will ye tell them how to spare you from injustice, while doing justice ! themselves? If you cannot tell them, also for us all! They will kneel to you, and kiss you hands, yea! the very hem of your garments, if ye will but show them the peaceful way to a true Com monwealth. We should profoundly, cordially, unre servedly, hopefully sympathize with the Provisional Government, with the people of France, in their effort to bind all classes together by the living ties of mutual usefulness.

And now suppose that the very next arrival should bring us news that this grandest, most difficult experiment which a nation was ever called to make, had failed; that the thin crust of conventional proprieties had fallen into this scething erater of many upinions, many interests, many wants; that peaceful reform was lost in destructive revolution. Should we sympathize any the less with this much-tried nation? Nay! all the more Noble impulses are working in her. Beneath her turbulence and extravagance of manner, is magninimity of heart. True friendship between man and man is, amidet errors, and even crimes, to set the vital good still struggling in the soul; true friendship between nation and nation is unfaltering trust in each other's essential virtues. And if, to. morrow, we should hear of an other Reign of Terror in Paris, -- none the less, but all the more, should we do justice by discriminating, honorable sympathy to the sublime purpose, manifested in the present more ment to raise up every man to true manhood, to

with the gor cknowledge face is it fo nonial of our tend the dom first ant has you rememb wful days of prominent an gigantic black ays a stream in the other, Does not that the black race pressure? At 1 as she lies in that hideous ity, let not the layed; else doom, that re nation, even i to the work of Till that is do to hope to foll pressing on wa Massachus probably? To r for the po raise to the ch sedly free peop bands in a war tamper with th vancing her or the last in syco riness. To co with Christend nation from he justice. One l ns by this succ sions. Who k this very year, of slavery, on means-the de match and be r But yet furth from its rule or and money. 1 texication of we people, that has n deeds the bri are corrupted ; peddling, hucks ndividually, ar been done here done, until the aroused, and its reform. We has sent, the aristo

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tonity to unlin groaning pyram shame ! One m days, we may w in the palace a s young student Master of us a through the der opened its files ! line. So, with stands the imag ternity; let us ! penitence. (Ch The Resolution

meeting, with a Wendell Phil Committee to co ing, and such ot pare and forward tlations to the ! service done to The Presiden remaining mem chosen, viz:-'I' William Henry

Weston Chapma

Adjourned. WORCESTE FAIR, AN A Quarterly M eity of Worceste April 26. Willi dmund Quincy bury, William anti-slavery In connection at the City Hall

of rich, elegant : denation of En the benefit of th The occasion terest to all w D Donation

We trust the to be held on it is exceeding the County siparticular atte

naite all men in true brotherhood. But great as is the effort to be made, it is disloyal to France, to doubt fer success. Heaven bless her leaders, her people, with triumph.

And how shall we add acts to our sympathy 3. And we en-operate in this great effort of Chrissendom to make itself Christian? Does it not seem tendout es if, when the congratulations of the Conof the United States is offered to France, the nest and eloquent Lamartine would be justified arness . Take home your barren professions! we ne congratulations of a Nation of Republican sparn the cycle of the sparn the spa Skrenorusa. with the gore and tears of your oppressed fellowcontrymen, then come again, and ye shall hear our econny a farre is it for us to pretend to offer France the testiisl of our respect, while we are fighting to ex nonial domains of slaveholding usurpation, and her first art has been to emancipate her colonies! Do remember to have read, in the history of the the days of September, in the first revolution, that minent amidst those human butchers, towered a grantic black, his bare chest spotted with blood, alers a streaming head in the one hand, and a sword the other, atways shouting for fresh victima? the not that appalling form appear as a symbol of the black race taking vengeance on their white oppressors? At the very pillow of this nation, prostrate the lies in her drunken dream of conquest, stands hat hideous phantom. Let not, in the name of hue, let not the hour of the slave's redemption be dehved; else to us also may come those words of doon, that rung the knell of the Bourbons, 'Too Now, if ever, should every one who loves this nation, even in her crimes, consecrate himself anew the work of doing justice, first of all to the slave. Till that is done, it is utter folly and madness for us to hope to follow in the path whereinto Europe is essing onward. And yet, what is this very State Massachusetts about to do, very possibly, very probably? To barter away the remnant of her honor for the poor chance of a vice-Presidency, and to the chief place of power, among this profesedly free people, the man who led our marauding bands in a war of slaveholding aggression ! First to comper with the slave oligarchy for the end of adeng her own commerce, she is half-willing to be the last in sycophancy, bribed by her own mercenarness. To co-operate with France, with Europe, with Christendom, to day, is to resolve to redeem this ion from her shameful career of duplicity and instice. One lesson the French people have taught us by this success, never to despair, and to seize occa-Who knows what opening may come, during this very year, that may enable us to settle the fate of slavery, once and forever-and that by moral means-the demonstration of popular will? Let us watch and be ready. But yet further may we work together with the

formers of France and of Europe, by dethroning from its rule over this nation, the power of commerce Here is the true work to which we are summoned. It is the intense love of gain, the intoxication of wealth, the insane mercenariness of our people, that has so long kept us back from fulfilling u deeds the bright ideal of this nation. All classes are corrupted; each corrupts the other. We are a pedding, buckstering, overreaching, grasping race, dividually, and collectively. No justice has ever been done here to the producers, - no justice will be done, until the very conscience of this nation is aroused, and its judgment convinced of the need of polorin. We have established here, by common consent, the aristocracy of wealth, and it dictates its hws to the press, the pulpit, and legislative halls. Now, when the crisis has come, when the dawn of the Transition Age is broken upon us, let us not pull down our curtains, and turn over on our couch slaggish conventionalism. Friends, not to the Buker-King of France alone is it said, to-day, by the shades of departed tyrannies, 'How art thou falles, and become like one of us!" But within every man's glittering palace of worldly pride, and ostenstions folly, and mercenary self-indulgence, there comes forth a hand, that writes upon its walls, Thou art weighed in the balance, and found wanting. The judgment of Providence, to-day, is not nor classes; but against the all-pervadng vice of Mammon Worship. Not by violence, shich this generation is summoned; but by calm, vise efficient concert of action. The work of to day is the elevation of the Producers to all the privwas of social life-to culture-opportunities of laessession of property-social position.

Brethren, well am I aware that the tone of these marks is solemn even to sternness. God knows, that, for one, I feel only shame in the contrast of our position, as a people, with that of France. There, with heaps of antiquated corruptions crushing the new republic to the earth, it is peacefully raising the most downfallen to honor; here, with every opportunity to unlimited prosperity to all, the United States are building a throne of conquest on a grouning pyramid of the oppressed. Shame on us shame! One most touching incident of the three days, we may well take to heart. The crowd found athe palace a statue of Christ. 'Brethren,' said a oung student of the Polytechnique, ' here is the Master of us all.' They bore that white figure through the dense masses of the multitude, which opened its files before it, to the church of the Madeine. So, within the very heart of this nation, stands the image of Divice Love, of heavenly fraternity; let us bear it before us to our temple of entence. (Cheers.)

The Resolutions were then adopted by the large meeting, with a most cordial unanimity.

Wendell Phillips moved the appointment of a mmittee to consist of the chairman of this meetmr, and such others as should be elected, to pre-Pile and forward an Address of thanks and congratulations to the French Government, for their noble brice done to the cause of the slave.

The President nominated the following, as the maining members of the Committee, and they were chosen, viz:-Theodore Parker, Wendell Phillips, William Henry Channing, Edmund Quincy, Maria Weston Chapman, Samuel G. Howe. Adjourned.

#### WORCESTER COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR, AND QUARTERLY MEETING.

A Quarterly Meeting of the MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY will be held in the tity of Worcester, commencing on WEDNESDAY, pol 26. William L. Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Mand Quincy, Henry C. Wright, Parker Pills bury, William W. Brown, and other advocates of he unti-slavery cause, will be present.

la connection with the above, the Ladies will hold, athe City Hall, on the 26th and 27th April, a FAIR, fich, elegant and useful articles, principally the fecation of English, Scotch and Irish friends, for the benefit of the American Anti-Slavery Society. The occasion will doubtless be one of great in erest to all who shall attend.

D Donations for the Fair may be sent to Mrs. MILTON EARLE, or to Mrs. John C. WYMAN, SAMUEL MAY, Jr. Wordester.

General Agent Mass. A. S. Society.

NORFOLK COUNTY. We trust the Abolitionists of Norfolk County wil the due notice of the call for their Annual Meeting be held on Thursday of next week, at Dedham is exceedingly important, in these meetings, that the County should be well represented. We ask eeting in another column .- x.

PREE SPEECH.

Ma. Ganasson-Although you publish a free per, yet as you cannot publish everything, I should hardly venture to ask a place in your columns for the following communication, were it not accompa-W. Benson, President of the Anti-Sabbath Conven tion, upon this subject. His remarks you cannot ex-

I cannot better introduce the subject, than by quotation from one of the Waverley novels, respecting the defence of a castle :

\* Nay, take thy breath, said the monk, tucking up the sleeves of his frock; I will try to help thee the whilst—although, our Lady pity me, I know nothing of these strange devices—not even the names. But our rule commands us to labor; there can be no harm, therefore, in turning this winch—or in placing this steel-headed piece of wood opposite to the cord, faulting the action to his words, those see I and the steel headed piece of wood opposite to the cord, faulting the action to his words, those see I and the said the months and the steel headed piece of wood opposite to the cord, four hours on the lath, but lost by 122 to 66. of these strange devices—not even the names. But our rule commands us to labor; there can be no harm, therefore, in turning this winch—or in placing this steel-headed piece of wood opposite to the cord, (suiting the action to his words,) 'nor see I aught uncanonical in adjusting the lever thus, or in touching the spring.' The large bolt whizzed through the air as he spoke, and was so successfully aimed, that it struck down a Welsh chief of eminence, to whom Gwennyn himself was in the act of giving some important charge.

This piece of sophistry is the same by which many persons deceive themselves in imagining that 'free speech' means speaking when, where, and how we than the comment. A permanent guard was offered to that eninent Banking House for their protection, but declined by them.

especch' means speaking when, where, and how we please, without any regard to circumstances. Had the monk been shooting at a target, although it might have been hardly canonical, still it would have been right. The crime lay, not in the act of using the 'trebuchet' and 'quarrel,' but in the circumstances of their use.

We have certain conditional rights, and freedom of speech is one of these. I have, when alone, a right to speak as long as I please; but when in company, my right of speech must not conflict with their.

A party of 25 Polish emigrants left Paris a few

right to speak as long as I please; but when in company, my right of speech must not conflict with their rights. I have no more right to speak to a man when he does not wish to hear me, thus obliging him to hear me, than I have to chain him when he wishes

to be free. I see not why the rights of the ears are not full as sacred as the rights of the tongue; yet those who say the most about the one, generally forget or disregard the other.

In a public meeting, this is still more evident. One thousand persons have assembled for an hour. Each came with the expectation of hearing something worth his time. A man gets up to speak, and uses up half of the time in speaking of his own affairs, or insisting upon 'free speech,' knowing that there are not five out of the thousand assembled, who wish to hear him. Is he not infringing upon the rights of nine hundred and ninety-five persons, and robbing each of them, of half an hour of time? Is he not taking, almost by force, from the assembly, an amount of time equal to three weeks in the aggregate? Why is not this as exacting as to force each individual to pay the value of that half hour in money, amounting, at a very low estimate, to \$50? money, amounting, at a very low estimate, to \$50?

How is this to be avoided? I know of but one way which seems democratic, and which, at the same time, would allow of free meetings. That way is for the President to put it to vote upon any individual's addressing the meeting, whether that individual should be permitted to speak. Courtesy would generally give assent for a speech of reasonable seat in the National Assembly, for the department of length; but there are eases, particularly where the rights seem all concentrated upon the tongue, giving it perhaps an unusual vitality and excitability, when such a vote would save hours, days, and even months of valuable time.

At the late Anti-Sabbath Convention, this subject consumed considerably over an hour of the time which was needed for the full discharge of the regular business of the Convention, calling from the President the following remarks:-

What to him (Mr. Foster) is liberty, is to me ty ranny in every sense of the word. A call is made for a Convention, to meet for certain purposes. I sign that call, and come liere to attend that Convention, greatly, perhaps, to the detriment of my business, and at a considerable expense of time and money. Now when I get here, I do not want to hear everything talked about. Friend Foster says he goes for the largest liberty. I have attended meetings in the city of Boston, when that has been permitted, and I should be very glad to attend such meetings on all occasions. But I cannot afford the time and money to come here, to hear everybody talk upon everything. It is an imposition upon me; the grossest imposition that can be practised. I deny that there is any liberty about it. I come here, and our friend (Mrs. Folsom) gets up, and, instead of talking about the question-before the meeting, uses up half an hour in talking about herself, her husband, and her private affairs. She calls that 'free speech ;' but I call it an encroachment upon the liberty of free speech, and the liberty of the meeting, deputation was chosen to present an address to the grossest infringement of our time, and 'time is Pope.

to speak, who differ from us in their views upon this subject. If the call had been for the discussion of this question, I would have signed it, and attended the meeting with all the pleasure imaginable, if I could have done it. But it is very possible I might not have been here. I have made myself familiar with everything upon the other side of the question.

Those who wish to speak upon the other side, have an opportunity at any time to open their doors, and an opportunity at any time to open their doors, and could have done it. But it is very possible I might an opportunity at any time to open their doors, and Tranquillity seems restored for the moment. The open their houses. Are not they a large majority in society? Have they not almost all the meetinghouses? Can they not open them when they please, The and at such times as they please? I want to ask this very minister, to whom friend Foster alludes, and bind together the heterogeneous States of Hungary, those who would like to participate here, if they have opened their own pulpits to the discussion of this bardy, and Sclavonia, and it remains to be seen with future limits will be fixed by the authority of mestion, and have invited those who hold our views into them, for the purpose of discussion, before they came here to intrude upon our time? There is a right and a wrong upon this matter, and I desire that we may hold to the right, and reject the wrong; but if the 'free speech' allowed here is, that persons may come up here, and say what they please upon may come up here, and say what they please upon this question, and every other question that they may think proper to discourse upon, I teant to know it beck the cile Otho is drawing to a close. fore I come here, and then I will come or stay away. just as I please. I came here for the transaction of business; but if that is not allowed, I go away disappointed and cheated as to the purposes for which I

Have not the Anti-Slavery meetings been held to frequently upon the principle so justly complained of by Mr. Benson? Is it not time that more just ideas of free speech obtained among those, who, desiring the largest liberty, sometimes are obliged, by their own principles, to uphold and defend the great est tyranny? HENRY M. PARKHURST.

W W BROWN'S LECTURES -NOTICE. All those interested in the appointments for Mr Brown's lectures, as made in the last two Liberators, will please notice the change as made in today's paper. The occurrence of the quarterly meet ing at Dedham rendered this change unavoidable.

EULOGY ON MR. ADAMS. The Hon, Edward Everett, in compliance with the request of the Legislature of Massachusetts, will pronounce a Eulogy on the Life and Character of the late John Quiney Adams, to-morrow, Saturday,) April 15th, in Faneuil Hall. A procession will move from the State House, at 10 o'clock precisely.

To Correspondents. The communication of the 16th. All the police office windows were broken our esteemed friend Nathan Evans, of Penri. was luly received. If we can find room for it, we may streets. The troops put an end to the disturbance. our esteemed friend Nathan Evans, of Penn. was duly received. If we can find room for it, we may publish it hereafter. A letter from Jesse Hutch inson, Jr. is in type, and shall appear next week. Thanks to our beloved friend Thos. M'Clinctock, for his encouraging letter, and his able and com-Princular attention to the official notice of the prehensive Essay on the Subbath Question. [See Jast page. La vis ha mon de vel a gaind suit toll

FURTHER INTELLIGENCE FROM FRANCE -ALL EUROPE IN COMMOTION.

By the arrival at New York of the American teamer Washington, from Southampton, and the British steamer Hibernia, several days' later intellinied with a full report of the remarks of Mr. George gence from Europe has been received since our last

Birth of a Princess.—Queen Victoria was safely delivered of a princess, on Saturday, March 18th, at Buckingham Palace.
Sudden Death of the Marquis of Bute.—The Marquis of Bute ded suddenly in a fit, on Saturday night, at Cardiff.
The ministry have carried the income tax in spite of all operation, within and without Parliament.

to the result of their exertions.

All the Russians residing in, or visiting Paris, have received an order to leave immediately.

ifesto to urge all Germans to revolt against the Government. Fifty-one political Clubs have been formed in Paris since the Revolution.

The French Government has received a tele-

graphic despatch anouncing that the King of Bavaria had abdicated. No dates or other particulars are given—the telegraph being interrupted by the weath-

Prince Louis Napoleon will be a candidate for

the Seine.

There was much grief among the colonists at Paris, on the finding of the corpse of M. Jollivet, a ris, on the finding of the corpse of M. Jollivet, a deputy well known as a geographer, who has also distinguished himself as the opponent of the aboli-tion of slavery. He had been shot from a barricade, and fell among a heap of the slain.

The whole passport system has been abolished throughout the French Republic.

Harre, March 20, 1848.

There will be at least twelve failures in our city to-day and to-morrow,—some of them the first houses in the place. You can scarcely form an idea of the distress existing in this country. All the banks in France have suspended specie payments, and, as we observed in a former letter, bankruptcy almost generally will follow. erally will follow.

erally will follow.

Ireland.—The meeting which excited so much interest, came off on the 20th uit, at the North Wall, Dublin, without any outbreak. Mr. Richard O'Gorman, sen., took the chair, and addresses to the French Republic were agreed upon, expressing strong sympathy for the success of the new Government. Mr. O'Donahue moved an address to the Queen, praying for a repeal of the Union.

The Government have arrested W. S. O'Brien, and Messrs. Meagher and Mitchell, for sedition.

Belgium .- King Leopold has given his ministers full leave to make any proposition they may think advantageous for Belgium. This declaration is understood to refer directly to the abandonment of monarchy itself, if the nation shall generally demand

Italu -As soon as the news of the French revolu tion, and the subsequent proclamation of the repub-lic, was known at Rome, an immense crowd proceeded with banners, and amid cheers for the constitution

Poland .- Proclamation of a Republic in Cracow A certain elergyman, and other gentlemen, want o speak, who differ from us in their views upon his subject. If the call had been for the discussion of the left, the call had been for the discussion of the previous day, the Governor was compelled by the people to release 400 political prisoners implicated in the recent insurrection.

Austria .- M. de Rothschild has subscribed 100,

greatest enthusiasm prevails everywhere in Vienna. All national hatred seems to be forgotten. Il national hatred seems to be forgotten.

The Anstrian monarchy is virtually dissolved.
he dismissal of Metternich and the overthrow of his desputie system, snaps asunder the links which Austria proper.

Spain .- From all quarters of Spain come assurances of complete quiet. A large portion of the army of Russia is to be placed on a War footing, and was to be assembled

on the first of April. Greece.-The Kingdom of Greece appears in

Bazaria.—There has been a Constitutional Revo-lution in Bayaria. The people are in transports of delight at their victory, and the treops and students of the University have sworn allegiance to the new Constitution

Sicily.—Sicily has obtained the Constitution of 1812, and seems resolved to enjoy a free Government, independent of Neapolitan thraidom, notwithstanding that the Government had reinforced the garrison of Messina. The Messinese stormed the fortress of St. Salvador on the 7th inst., and put great numbers of the garrison to the sword.

Insurrection at Milan.—News from Milan to the 18th of March, states that the people, not satisfied with the promises of the Emperor to grant a Constitution, had broken out in insurrection and open resistance to the Government. Barricades had been raised in all the streets, and at the departure of the Courier, fighting was going on between the troops

A letter from Turin, of the 19th inst., states that when the mail left Milan, the Anstrians were making terms with the Insurgents for the evacuation On the 19th inst., King Charles Albert declared

general amnesty. Advices from Naples announce the expulsion of the Jesuits from that city. The Emperor of Hungary has granted to his per ple a liberal Constitution

In Leipsic on the 18th, the town was illuminated in honor of the victory gained by the inhabitants of Vienna over Metternich and the announcement of a

The news of the Proclamation of the French Re-public created great excitement at Stockholm. The students nasembled and had a grand torch-light procession, crying rice la libertie. The polic every wisely abstained from all interference, and the atu-

dents, after parading the city, quietly dispersed. It is announced that Dutch Luxembourg has es-

The Hanoverian Gazette contains a decree, signed by the Minister of the Interior, abolishing the cen-sorship of the press, but at the same time providing for the punishment by law of those who shall pub-lish political libels against the established order of things.

dution in Wartemburg .- The horizon is red in many parts from incendiary fires. The castles of Niederstetten Ochringen, two signorial residences of the princes of Hohenlohe, have been burnt to the

Nor have the boors respected the ancient castle of Jaxthausan, on the Jaxt, which for centuries has been in the possession of the Berlichengen family, and has been immortalized by Goethe, by his description of its defence by iron-fisted Gotz, who then headed the insurgent peasants against the imperial troops. The village belonging to it also has been reduced to ashea.

duced to ashes.

The castle of Assumstadt, the family residence of The castle of Assumstadt, the family residence of the Barons of Elfrichshausen, and the eastle of Schwaiggern, the residence of Count Neipperg, son-in-law of the King of Wurtemburg, have been razed to the ground. The lives of the inhabitants have been spared, but an organized system is visible. Democrats, 6; the House, Whigs 117, Democrats of the castles in question were compeled. This ensures the election of 2 Whig United States Senators.

own hands; and some men of education are evidently in the ranks of the perants, as the device of the Hohenlohes, ex fiammis orior, was ironically changed into ex flammis morior.

Exulting in Ercedom.—A letter from a pastor in one of the valleys of Piedmont, published in an English Journal, contains the following specimen of the grateful enthusiasm of the long persecuted Waldenses, on receiving the news of the recent grant of toleration by the King of Sardinia. He says:

Giory to God, and gratitude to King Charles Albert! Our complete emancipation, civil and political, was signed yesterday, by his Malesty, the King of Sardinia.

The King of Sardinia has published a general am-testy for political offences.

The King of Sardinia had consented to the convo-

At a grand ball at St. Petersburgh, on the 8th, an aid-de-camp suddenly entered and gave a slip of paper to the Emperor. His mnjesty changed color, and with a sign of his hand, he bid the music stop. Turning to the officers, he said—Gentlemen, France is a republic; you must be ready to put foot in stirrup at a moment's notice.'

London, March 21 London, March 21
At times less agitated than those we live in, the deposition of Prince Metternich by a popular tumult, would in itself be regarded by all Europe, as a revolution of no ordinary importance. That event has now occurred as the inevitable consequence of changes of still greater moment, and it augurs well for the future progress of Germany, for the reform of Austria, and for the peace of the world. The last beam of the old system has given way; or, to speak more respectfully of so experienced a rtatesman, Prince Metternich has been compelled to retire from a contest which he can no longer wage with the world, or even with the public opinion of the pacific inhabitants of Lower Austria.

world, or even with the puone opinion of inhabitants of Lower Austria.

Population of Italy.—A statistical account of the population of Italy, up to the end of last year, gives the following numbers:—The two Siciless, 8,566, 900; Piedmont and Sardinia, 4,879,000; Roman States, 2,877,000; Tuscany and Lucca, 1,701,700; Monneo, 7,580; San Marina, 7,350; Modena, 483, 000; Parna and Placentia, 477,000; Venetian Lombardy, 4,759,000; Italian Tyrol, 522,608; Istria, 458,000; total, 24,567,238.

John Jacob Astor left property to the amount of 20 millions of dollars. For charitable and public purposes, he bequeaths about half a million, or one for test of his estate.

The only important bequest for the public benefit is one of \$400,000, by the codicil of August 20th, 1839, for erecting suitable buildings, and establishing a library in New York, for free general use.

ranting his Protestant subjects the same protection

It is stated as a fact, that there are persons em-ployed in Christian England in casting idols for the indian market.

Coincidences .- In the spring of 1830, Charles X. took the Dey of Algiers prisoner, and in July of the same year he was himself sent to Holyrood to die. In January, 1848, Louis Philippe took the Dey's suc-cessor, Abd-el-Kader, prisoner, and in February King Louis was sent into exile. And thus again is

The desolator desolate. The victor overthrown;
The arbiter of others' inte,
A suppliant for his own.'

Louis Philipps - The Philadelphia Ledger says that the ex king of the French is shown by the transfer books of the State of Pennsylvania, to be a holder of about five hundred thousand of five per cent. bonds. He is, besides, known to be a very large holder of both New York and City loans, and most likely of the bonds. likely of the bonds of other States and of the general government. The real estate that he holds in the city of New York is immensely valuable, and it is probably within the truth to set down his interest in property and credit in the United States at not less than five millions of dollars!

Louis Philippe-A letter emanating from one of Louis Philippe's intimate friends, was received by the steamer Washington, by a gentleman of New York, announcing that the ex-king has taken the resolution to come and fix himself, with his family,

penses under different administrations, from the day of Washington to that of James K. Polk:

Washington,	vears'	ave	rage.		\$1,986,524	
J. Adams,	( 1 to )	**		111 21	5,362,587	
Jefferson, 8	3	66		0.17	5,162,598	
Madison, 4	8	66			18,085,619	
Monroe,	8	46			12,059,926	
J. Q. Adams,	1	44	T YOU D		12,625,468	
Jackson, 1	3	46			18,334,091	
Van Buren, 4	1 20	44	111		28,046,155	
Tyler,	1	41	. 3 // 2		20,104,156	
POLK, expen	ses for	one	year,	. 1	100,000,000	
As much has						
rnment one yes	ar unde	L MI	L LOIR	a ma	nagement a	8

during the whole four of Mr. Van Buren's; while Mr. Van Buren's; while Mr. Van Buren's administration was more expensive than any before or since, except the present. Look at this, men who love their country, look at it!

Louisiana, according to a new statistical work just issued in New Orleans, contains a population as

lows:	
White Males,	105,391
White Females,	91,039-196,430
Free Colored Males	8,930
Free Colored Females,	10,912- 19,832
Male Slaves,	109,400
Female Slaves,	102,083-211,483
the allegations of the party of the same	off yab (
Total,	427,755

A Saug Fortune -Mr. Sevier, the newly-appoint ed Commissioner to Mexico, goes out with the rank and pay of Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary, which will, perhaps, stand as fol-

> Infit, Pay for time in Mexico, say 3000 \$21,000

Remarkably snug. Mr. Sevier may be back in July next, but probably not before December.

We have received a letter from Camargo, dates inst., from which we make the following ex-

· I have just returned from a most melancholy this m-thod as the easiest and cheapest, for returning an answer to such inquiries.

The were first brought out, kneeled on their coffins, and were shot. The other four were then brought forward, kneeled, bandage tied on their eyes—the words "ready" present?"—and—glorious news it was—the poor fellows were reprieved. They all stood it like majors. One of them fainted when the bandage was taken from his eyes.

The Children of Africa.—In a recent discussion in the House of Commons, on the subject of the Slave Trade, Mr. Hut moved for a select committee, to inquire into the best means for mitigating the horrors of the trade, and for providing for its extinction. He maid 21 millions of pounds storling had oven paid by Great Britain for the suppression of this odious traifice, and munumerable lives had been exciticed, yet it was as extensive as ever, and its horrors rather aggregated than mitigated by these endeavors. He insisted that it could never be ancomplished by force: that 100,000 negroes were now annually torn from their homes! These statements were confirmed by other speecies.

Those who intend to subscribe are informed that it is indispensably necessary that they should forward to the Publisher, (post paid) a statement of the publication.

The subscriptions at present rather exceed three thousand copies, and will probably reach four thousand before the day of delivery. They have been treceived from the farthest Weat and South, and from the North and East as far as Canada and Eastport—And one of the pleasantest facts to be mentioned in the observations.

And one of the pleasantest facts to be mentioned in the observation of the pleasantest facts to be mentioned in the observation of the pleasantest facts to be mentioned in the observation of the pleasantest facts to be mentioned in the observation of the pleasantest facts to be mentioned in the observation of the pleasantest facts to be mentioned in the observation of the pleasantest facts to be mentioned in the observation of the pleasantest facts to be mentioned in the observation of the pleasantest facts to be mentioned in the observation of the pleasantest facts to be mentioned in the observation of the pleasantest facts to be mentioned in the observation of the pleasantest facts to be mentioned in the observation of the pleasantest facts to be mentioned in the observation of the pleasantest facts to be mentioned in the observation of the pleasantest facts t

MISCELLANEOUS

James A. Black, member of Congress from Sonti arolina, died at Washington, on the 3d inst.

Another floating palace is now in the rapid cor of construction to run between Albany and New York. She is three kundred and secenty-eight feel long, and is expected to attain a speed of about 23 miles an hour.

Great Fire at New Orleans.—On the 28th inst., a New Orleans, Myer's New Basin Exchange took fire and with fifteen or twenty small houses besides, was burned to the ground. Henry Robb, a poor tailor is one of them, was burned to death.

Pennsylvania Legislature.-For the first tim the history of Pennsylvania, prayers have been reg-ularly offered this session in the Legislature of that State. Clergymen of various denominations effici-

Rhode Island.—The whole Whig ticket for State officers was chosen at the election on Wednesday. The vote for Governor was—Harris, (Whig.), 4,976, Sackett, (Dem.,) 3,082, Edward Harris, (Liberty,) 316. Scat. 88. The Senate stands 17 Whigs to 8

Fire at Pittsburg .- A fire occurred in Pittsburg of Saturday, which destroyed the transportation ware-house of C. A. McAnulty & Co., (containing some 300,000 lbs. of bulk pork, and 200 barrels of flour,); blacksmith's shop, a stable and four horses, and as unoccupied warehouse. Loss \$20,000.

Theodore Littlefield has been held to bail \$1000, by Commissioner Gardner of New York, on a charge of being illegally engaged in the slave trade. Homestead Exemption in Michigan .- A bill embe ying the Homestead Exemption principle passed the Michigan Senate, on the 20th ult., by 12 yeas to 4 nays, and on the 23d it passed the House without amendment, by 32 yeas to 19 nays, after full discus-

sion. Elisha C. Hunt, of Springfield, had twenty-tw

fat sheep killed by dogs on Sunday night last. At a Taylor meeting at Dayton, Ohio, on the 31st ult, Gen. Taylor was nominated for President and Abbott Lawrence for Vice President.

The Kentucky Democratic State Convention has nominated Gen. Cass for the Presidency, and Gen Butler for the Vice Presidency.

It is announced in the Cincinnati Atlas, that twenty-five counties in which the opposition have chosen delegates on the Presidential question, Cor win gets one county more than Clay, but that none, so far, has mentioned the name of Gen. Taylor!

Boston Bank Dividends .- The Boston banks have declared dividends, payable April 3d, amounting to \$702,800, on a capital of \$18,980,000. The sun di vided is the largest ever paid in Boston, being an excess of \$44,500 over the last semi-annual one in October last.

Rev. J. Grosecup, of Canandaigua, N. Y., ha from India a most dainty present for the Queen-to wit, a large tiger, which is 'renowned for having slain several men!'

The cost of the two new Houses of Parliament in London will amount to the enormous sum of \$7,500,-1000!

Convicted.—John Knapp, (brother of the Knapp hung for the murder of Mr. White, at Salem, a few years since,) has been convicted in the Court of Common Pieas at Cambridge, of setting fire to a shoem-ker's shop and barn in Hopkinton, and sen-tenced to ten years hard labor in the State Prison. Lines of Mail Steamers to Vera Cruz .- Senato

Dix has presented a petition, numerously signed by citizens of New York, in favor of establishing a line of mail steamers between that city and Vera Cruz; also between New York and Havre. It was referred to the Committee on the Post Office. An old gentleman of Nantucket, 75 years of age has recently left his native lists for the first time, or a visit to New Bedford and Fall River. The won-ders of the Continent so be wildered him, that he was

obliged to harry home. Frederick Douglass recently delivered a lecture before the Rochester Temperance Society. At the conclusion of his address, a vote of thanks was unan imously tendered him.

We see by the Baltimore corresp National Era, that a colored Division National Era, that a colored Division of the Sons of Temperance in that city has been forced to disband

During the year 1847, the punishment of flogging was inflicted 860 times in Great Britain, the total

Louis Philippe had added the enormous sum of \$314,000,000 to the public debt. He had quartered upon the industry of France, an army consuming \$6,250,000 per month.

The police reports in Boston the past were a lamentable prevalence of wickedness in high places. Thomas Jefferson has been brought up for assaulting Sarah Tun; Thomas Moore for passing counterleit money; and Napoleon Bonaparte fined for getting drunk.—Boston Traveller.

The French and Stavery.—When the French talk of Liberty, they usually mean what they say; bence, it is not surprising that one of the first movements of the Provisional Government was to issue decree preparing the way for the abolition of slaver in the French colonies, (down in the neighborhoo of Texas.) We should like to witness the reception of this decree in the South. The cheers of the are audacious enough to cheer at all for these events, must wax faint over that particular item.—Salem Observer.

We have received the sixteenth annual report We have received the sixteenth annual report of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, a valuable document, and abounding in interesting facts connected with the anti-slavery cause. The reports of that society comprise, in themselves, a complete, though necessarily a condensed history of the movement from year to year, and are well worthy of careful preservation, either for ordinary reference or to stir up the pure mind by way of remembrance.'—Ohio A. S. Bugle.

A Slave Minister .- The Christian Index has a obituary notice of Rev. Baptist Minister Cosar, wh obtuary notice of Kev. Daptist Amister Casar, who recently died in Alabama. He was the property of the Alabama Association, and was successful as their servant in the propagation of the gospel. A slave bought and sent out to preach the gospel to his fellow slaves, is a phenomenon that Christianity could only have produced in these last ages.—Essex Trans.

A New Cure for Consumption .- A Mr. Deschamp has recently addressed a letter to the Academy of Science, (Paris,) in which he asserts that he has discovered an infallible remedy for diseases of the lungs, even when tubercles have formed. He has forwarded his recipe, and sent security to the value of 70,000 francs, to be forfeited in case the efficacy of his remedy should not be established by

> DR. CHANNING'S WORKS. CHEAP EDITION

Many persons having written to the Publisher of Dr. Channing's works, to ascertain when the new and cheapedition will be ready for delivery, he adopt this method as the easiest and cheapest, for return-

Those who intend to subscribe are informed that

From Dr. J. V. C. Smith, Port Physician. From Dr. J. V. C. Smith, Pere Physician. Improved Drayingre. Dr. Morton, an ingenious Dentist in Trement Row, in this city, has recently executed some extraordinary specimens of dental ingeniuity, which makes it a difficult question to decide, which looks the best-mature's work, or his!—Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

East Boston, May 23, 1847. MR. S. W. FOWLE:

Ms. S. W. Fower:

Dean Sin-I have seen so much of the virtue of 'Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, that I feel it my duty to add my testimony to its proise. My son, about 14 years of age, has for the last ten months been afflicted with a severe cough, pairs in the side and body, and a gradual wasting, until he was but a mere living skeleton. I had had the advice of three physicians, but none of them could give him any relief, and gradually, yet surely, he seemed to be sinking into the tomb. Happening accidentally to see some of your 'Free Almanses,' we felt as though the Balsam would help kim, as there were some cases which had been cured when they were as bad as his was. I therefore procured a bottle of Dr. Kidder, the agent in this place, and before he had used all of it, he began to grow better, and by using three bottles, his cough was all gone, and he is now enjoying good kealth, for which he is solely indebted, through the blessing of God, to Wastan's Balsam or Will Cherry.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wiapper For sale by SETH W. FOWLE, 138 Washing-

ton street, Boston, and by Druggists generally the United States and British Provinces.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT-PRANCE

The Massachusetts Society for the Abolition of Capital Punishment will hold a public meeting to respond to France for the abolition of the Funishment of Death for all political offences, next Friday evening, at Central Hall, No. 9 Milk-street.

The meeting will be addressed by Wendell Philips, Dr. Channing, Rev. Mr. Holland, and others.

The Editor of the Prisoner's Friend will deliver an address in the Unitarian Church in Tambin ent Sabbath, in the morning, on Discharged Convicts, and in the evening, in the Universalist Church, on the Improvement of Prisons.

NORFOLK COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Norfolk County A. S. Society will be held at DEDHAM, in the Temperance Hall, on THURSDAY, April 20th, at 9 c'clock, A. M., and will continue through the day and evening. W. L. Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Samuel May, Wm. W. Brown and other speakers, will attend the meeting, and a very interesting occasion is anticipated. A general rally from all parts of the County, and from other parts of the State, is earnestly entreated, and confidently hoped.

EDMUND QUINCY, Pres't. INCREASE S. SMITH, Secretaries.

TO N. B. The PIC NIC plan, which has given such general satisfaction wherever tried, will be adopted on this occasion. Parties and individuals, therefore, attending the meeting, will bring their own provisions with them.

JOHN S. JACOBS. A self-emancipated slave from North Carolina,

proposes the following series of meetings, relying upon the influence of the friends in each place to aid the cause along. Friday, Fairhaven, 41: New Bedford, 44 Cambridge, 44 South Boston, 44 14 Saturday, Tuesday, Wednesday,

WILLIAM W. BROWN. An Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Sovill lecture in the towns named below, as

Franklin. Bellingham, Dedham, Uxbridge, Thursday, " 20. Sat. and Sunday, 22 & 23. Millbury, Tuesday, 25

to make all needful arrangements, as to place, noti fication, &c., for the above meetings?

A situation on a farm by a boy 10 years old. His parents will furnish his clothing. Inquire at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornaill.

ATHOL WATER CURE.

The subscriber begs leave to call the attention of invalids, especially those suffering from chronic disease, to his Hydropathic establishment in Athol, Mass.

His house was opened for the reception of patients last, season, and it is believed offers excellent iscilities for a philosophic and thorough course in Hydropathy. The supply of water is abundant, and in purity has been pronounced 'equal to water on a distilled.' The location is quite eligible, being but a short distance from the V. & M. R. Road. The charming grounds for walks and rambles.

with the water, suitable regimen, mountain air, and exercise, patients can scarcely fail to obtain the heathful results for which they labor.

The following case illustrates this remark. Mrs. B., wife of Dea. B., of Warwick, Mass., aged about thirty-five years, was brought to me hast August. Her case presented the fullowing phenomena. If placed in an erect position, and left unsupported, she forthwith fell backward to the ground. If being, well supported, she made an effort to walk, either well supported, she made an effort to wath, either toot, when carried forward, despite her efforts to the contrary, would cross the other. She had been in this condition nearly a year. Her treatment commenced the 16th of Sept., and was continued to the 25th Oct., only, when she left, so far recovered as to be able to walk half a mile with case. Since her return to her family, she has continued her baths with corresponding improvement in her health. She with corresponding improvement in her health. with corresponding improvement in her health. She now attends to her domestic duties, and with the assistance of a small girl, does the work of her fami-

one pair of woolen blankets, one pair of sheets, half a dozen towels marked, with old linen for bandages. Terms, from 5 to 10 dollars per week, according to the necessities or choice of the patients. Those who are less particular in the selection of rooms, or are willing to occupy them in common with others will be characteristic.

others, will be charged less. GEOROE HOYT. Athol, March, 1848.

BOOKS!

THE SLAVE, or Memoirs of Archy Mo Seventh edition. Two vols. in one. P. cents.

Letter to the People of the United States, touching the matter of Slavery. By Theodore Parker—25 cents.

The Sabbath Question, by C. C. Burleigh, 10 cts.
Thoughts on the Death Penalty, by C. C. Burleigh, 25 cents.

leigh, 25 cents.
Anti-Slavery Melodies, 25 cents.
Slaveholding examined in the light of the Holy
Bible, by William Henry Brisbane, 25 cents.
History of the Mexican War, by Loring Moody. 20 cents.

The Church as it is, or the Forlurn Hope of Sla-

The Church as it is, or the Forburn Hope of Slavery, by Parker Pilisbury, 15 cents.

Despotism in America, by the author of Archy Moore, 25 cents.

The Graniue Songster, comprising the songs of the Hutchinson Pamily, without the music, 25 cents.

History of the Institution of the Sabbath Day, being a pica for Liberty of Conscience in opposition to Sabbath Conventions, by Wm. Logan Fisher, 12 cts.

For sale by Bela Marsh, No. 25 Cornhill.

Feb. 4.

NEW BOOKS. OME Thoughts on the most Christian use of the Sunday. A Sermon preached at the Melodeon, on Sunday, Jan. 30, by Theodore Parker. Price, 15 cents.

Pious Frauds: or the admissions of the Church against the Inspiration of the Ilble. By Parker Pillsbury. Price 10 cents.

Narrative of Henry Watson, a Fugitive Slave written by himself. Price 12 1.2 cents. Just published, and for safe by Bela Marsh, No. 25 Cornbull, where may also be find Mr Prince's excellent work on the Bistory of the Bible.

April 7th.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

SAMUEL WILSON, in Brattle street, havin Sande recentadditions to his Stock, is prepared to furnish BOYS CLOTHING, of as good material and fit, and at a scheep prices, as can be obtained in the city. Call and see, at the city of the city.

As, flake by flake, the beetiing avalanches Build up their imminent orags of noiseless snow Till some chance thrill of loosened ruin launches, And the blind Havoc leaps unwarned below,-So grew and gathered, through the silent years, The madness of a People, wrong by wrong; There seemed no strength in the dumb toiler's tears-No strength in suffering; but the Past was strong; The brute despair of trampled centuries Leapt up with one hourse yell, and snapt its bands Groped for its right with horny, callous hands, And stared around for God, with blood-shot eyes: What wonder if those palms were all too hard For nice distinctions ?- if that maimed throng, They, whose thick atmosphere no bard Had shivered with the lightning of his song, Brutes with the memories and desires of men. Whose chronicles were writ with iron pen, In the crooked shoulder and the forehead low Set wrong to balance wrong, And physicked woe with woe!

They did as they were taught; not theirs the blame If men, who scattered fire-brands, reaped the flame They trampled Peace beneath their savage feet, And by her golden tresses drew Mercy along the pavement of the street :-O, Freedom! Freedom! is thy morning dew So gory red? Alas, thy light had ne'er Shown in upon the chaos of their lair! They reared to thee such symbol as they knew, And worshipped it with flame and blood-A Vengeance, are in hand, that stood Holding a tyrant's head up by the clotted hair.

111. What wrongs the Oppressor suffered, these we These have found piteous voice in song and prose

But for the Oppressed, their darkness and their woe, Their grinding centuries-what muse had those Though ball and palace had nor eyes nor ears, Hardening a people's heart to senseless stone, Thou knewest them, O Earth, that drank their tears, O Heaven, that heard their inarticulate moan ! They noted down their fetters, link by link, Coarse was the hand that scrawled it, red the ink ; Rude was their score, as suits unlettered men, Notched with a headsman's axe upon a block ;-What marvel if, when same the avenging shock, 'Twas Ate, not Urania, held the pen 17.

With eye averted, and an anguished frown, Loathingly glides the muse through scenes of strife.

Where, like the heart of vengeance, up and down, Throbs in its frame-work the blood-muffled knife. Slow are the steps of Freedom, but her feet Turn never backward : her's no bloody glare ; Her light is calm, and innocent, and sweet, And where her light comes, there is no despair Not first on palace and cathedral spire, Quivers and gleams that unconsuming fire; While these stand black against her morning skies, The peasant sees it leap from peak to peak Along his hills; the craftsman's burning eyes Own with cool tears its influence mother-meck : It lights the poet's heart up like a star ;-Ah! while the tyrant deemed it still afar, And twined with golden threads his futile snare, That swift, convicting blow all round him ran, "I was close beside him there,

O Broker-King, is this thy wisdom's fruit? A dynasty plucked out as 'twere a weed Grown rankly in a night, that leaves no seed! Could eighteen years strike down no deeper root? But now thy vulture eye was turned on Spain,-A shout from Paris, and thy crown falls off, Thy race has ceased to reign, And thou become a fugitive and scoff: Slippery the feet that mount by stairs of gold, And weakest of all fences one of steel :-Go and keep school again, like him of old, The Syracusan tyrant, thou may'st feel Royal amid a birch-swayed Commonweal

Blazing for ever in the soul of man.

Not long can be be ruler who allows His time to run before him; thou wast naught, Soon as the strip of gold about thy brows Was no more emblem of the People's thought: Vain were thy bayonets against the foe Thou hadst to cope with; thou didst wage War, not with Frenchmen merely, -no. Thy strife was with the Spirit of the Age, The invisible Spirit, whose first breath divis Scattered thy frail endeavor, And, like poor last year's leaves, whirled thee and

VI.

Into the Dark forever! YII.

Is here no triumph? Nay, what though The yellow blood of Trade meanwhile should pour Along its arteries a shrunken flow, And the icle canvass droop around the shore? These do not make a State, Nor keep it great: I think God made The earth for man, not trade, And, where each humblest human creature Can stand, no more suspicious or afraid, Great and kingly in his right of nature, To Heaven and Earth knit with harmonious ties, Where I behold the exultation Of manhood glowing in those eyes

Or only lit with bestial loves and rages, There I behold a Nation : The France which lies Between the Pyrenees and Rhine, Is the least part of France; I see it rather in the soul whose shine Burns through the craftsman's grimy countenance In the new energy divine Of Toil's enfranchised glance

That had been dark for ages,

And if it be a dream, If the great Future be the little Past, Neath a new mask, which drops and shows at las-The same weird mocking face to baulk and blast,-Yet, Muse, a gladder measure suits the theme, And the Tyrtman barp

Loves notes more resolute and sharp, Throbbing as throbs the bosom, hot and fast : Such visions are of morning, Theirs is no vague forewarning The dreams which nations dream come true. And shape the world anew: If this be a sleep, Make it long, make it deep, O Father! who sendest the harvests men reap! While labor so sleepeth, His sorrow is gone,

No longer he weepeth, But smileth and steepeth His thoughts in the dawn; He heareth Hope yonder Rain, lark-like, he fancies, His dreaming hands wander 'Mid heartscare and pansies;

'Tis a dream ! 'Tis a vision !'

Shrieks Mammon aghast, The day's broad derision Will chase it at last: Ye are mad, ye have taken A slumbering kraken For firm land of the Past!" Ah! if he awaken, God shield us all then, If this dream rudely shaken Shall cheat him agen!

Since first I heard our Northwind blow, Since first I saw Atlantic throw On our fierce rocks his thand'rous snow. I love thee, Freedom; as a boy, The rattle of thy shield at Marathy Did with a Greeian joy Through all my pulses run; But I have learned to love thee now,

Without the belm upon thy gleaming brow, A maiden mild and undefiled, Like her who bore the world's redeeming Child And surely never did thy altars glance With purer fires than now in France;

While, in their bright white flashes, Wrong's shadow, backward cast, Waves cowering o'er the ashes Of the dead blaspheming Past; O'er the shapes of fallen giants, His own unburied brond, Whose dead hands clench defiance

At the overpowering good: And down the happy Future runs a flood Of prophesying light; It shows an Earth no longer stained with blood Blossom and fruit where now we see the bud Of Brotherhood and Right.

### REFORMATORY.

LETTER FROM THOMAS M'CLINTOCK. WATERLOO, (N. Y.) 3d month, 21, 1848. WM. LLOYD GARRISON:

DEAR FRIEND-Not being able to be with you at the approaching Sabbath Convention, I have variance with the freedom and the spirit of Christipenned a few lines, which I herewith forward, to be applied to any use to which they may be thought adapted. I am glad to learn, by the Liberator, that it is proposed to publish Tracts, calculated to spread just views relative to the institution of the Sabbath. I had myself thought of suggesting the same measure, that one or several short and comprehensive Tracts should be prepared, and put in extensive circulation, to neutralize the pernicious error which is being so widely propagated through a similar instrumentality. When this is done, let them find an apology only in the ignorance of those who be noticed in the Liberator, and other friendly periodicals, and the price per thousand stated, and I think I can promise we will have a subscription made up here, sufficient, at least, to obtain a supply for this vicinity. The interest I feel in the object of the Convention, would make it very desirable to have participated in it, at least by my personal presence. But, of this, circumstances will not admit. Desiring that success may crown your efforts, in the advancement of Truth and Goodness, I subscribe, thy friend,

THOS. M'CLINTOCK.

THOUGHTS ON THE SABBATH OBSERVANCE. BY THOMAS M'CLINTOCK.

At what time the custom commenced of observing one day in seven, as a day of rest, it is probably impossible, amid the obscurity and fable in which the early history of all ancient nations is involved, to determine with even an approximation to certainty. The first notice we have of it, is in the literature of the Hebrews, where it appears as a part of a profuse-brief period of his labors, that the time was to come, ly ceremonial, and very imperfect system of religion. It is represented to have been enjoined on the Israelites, during their exodus from Egypt. Three reasons are assigned in the Pentateuch for its institution. First, the alleged fact, that God 'made Hea- he suffered. But, by permitting his disciples to gathven and Earth,' and 'all that in them is,' in six days, and rested on the seventh, and, therefore, 'blessed the sabbath day, and hallowed it.' Second, 'that the sabbath day, and hardened and the son of thy thine ox and thine ass may rest, and the son of thy ing the cured to take up his hed and walk, we find Exod. xxii .- xxiii. 12. Third, expressed thus :-Exod. xxx. 13th, 'Verily, my subbaths ye shall keep:

for it is a sirp between we and you then chost your for it is a sign between me and you throughout your generations; that ye may know that I am the Lord that doth sanct: y you.' These, I think, com- again : 'The sabbath was made for man, and not man prise all that is recorded in the Bible, expressive of for the sabbath : therefore the son of man is lord of the origin and design of the sabbath, or seventh day

The first-which is a part of the decalogue, represented to have been audibly spoken by Jehovah, out of the mount, mid fire, and smoke, and earthquake-carrying, as it does, in itself, its own refutation, must be referred to the class of mythological legends which mark the records of the nation. It is of Divine institution: Paul everywhere taught the in the earth itself by the Author-which demonstrate, that instead of the impossible brief period of six days, the earth was probably millions of years in preparatory formation, before it was fitted to be the residence of man. And where is the evidence that says : Let no man judge you in meat or in drink, God ever rested from his work? Are not the revolutions of the suns, and planets, and mighty systems which constitute the immensity of Creation, his work? And have they ever ceased their movements? Where, indeed, is the evidence-notwithstanding the myriads of ages that the fixed stars are proved to have been shining in the expanse of heaven-that the work of creation is yet consummated? Do not the discoveries of Astronomy form an opposite conclusion? It is impossible, therefore, that God, the Author of Creation, could be the author of that part of the Jewish decalogue, instituting the sabbath, with

The second-viz : 'That thine ox and thine ass may rest, &c.—may be a good reason for a periodical cessation from physical labor, and one day in seven may be a wise and good arrangement; but no ground is afforded by it for the idea that the day so ground is afforded by it for the idea that the day so bath would, of consequence, be included. But, lest set apart must be regarded as holy, more than any this should not be enough to satisfy the prejudices

day was a sign between God and the children of Israel-an evidence that the Lord had sanctified them,' that is, set them apart as a holy people, to himself -for this is the meaning of the passage-is simply one, among the many examples contained in the Jewish writings, of the false and unworthy views of the Divine character, entertained by that people, might receive the adoption of sons.' For which originating in a bigoted and selfish feeling, which led them to cherish the idea that they were the peculiar favorites of Heaven, to the exclusion of the rest of the world.

And whether this custom of appropriating one day in seven, as a season of respite from bodily toil, originated with the Hebrews, or whether it be referable to a more remote antiquity, most clear it is, from this and other passages of like import, that as a religious institution, embracing the idea of holy time, during which works not wrong in themselves were crimi

The passage, Gen. ii. 3, which represents God to have ' blessed the seventh day, and sanctified it,' on ending the work of creation, can be of no force in establishing an opposite conclusion. For, 1. The book of Genesis bears indisputable internal evidences that it is the work of the same writers and compilers as the other books of the Pentateuch, and consequently, cotemporaneous with them. 2. The reason alleged for sanctifying it is without weight, being, as we have seen, based in ignorance and errors and hence, impossible to have originated from the omfracked 11

niscient God." Besides, the passage itself contains no injunction for the observance of a sabbath, nor do the writers of the Pentateuch anywhere intimate or pretend that a subbath had been observed, prior to its oppointment to the Irruelites in the wilderness. On them it is represented to have been enjoined by their lawgiver, with all its austerity, and its cruel and bloody penalties, and, like the rest of the Mo saic code, contemplated no repeal or modification at any subsequent period of the world. With every other part of the Jewish law, it comes under the it junction : 4 Hearken, O Israel, unto the statutes and unto the judgments, which I teach you, for to do them, that ye may live. Ye shall not add unto the word which I command you, neither shall ye diminish aught from it.' Deut. iv. 1, 2.

And thus the statute reads regarding it : 'The seventh day is the sabbath of the Lord thy God: in it thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy man-servant, nor thy maid-ser vant, nor thy cattle, nor the stranger that is within thy gates.' Exod. xx. 10. 'It is a sign between me and you throughout your generations." 'Ye shall heep the Sabbath, therefore: for it is holy unto you." Six days may work be done, but in the seventh the sabbath of rest, holy to the Lord : whosoever doeth any work in the sabbath day, he shall surely be put to death. Wherefore the children of Israel shall keep the sabbath, to observe the sabbath throughout their generations, for a perpetual coveuant.' Exod. xxxi. 13, &c. 'Ye shall kindle no fire throughout your habitations upon the sabbath day.' xxxv. 3. 'And while the children of Israel were in the wilderness, they found a man that gathered sticks upon the subbath day. And they that found him gathering sticks, brought him to Moses and Aaron, and to all the congregation. . . . And the Lord said unto Moses, The man shall surely be put to death. . . . And all the congregation brought him without the camp, and stoned him with stones, and he died.' Num. xv. 32, &c.

Such is the law of the sabbath, as established among the Jews. Such is the sabbath, as a Jewish institution; such the only sabbath found in the Bible. The requirements enjoined in its observance, and the penalty attached to non-observance, are at anity. The first degrades the mind of man-violates the brond charter of his liberties, the Creator's gift -by an unreasonable and superstitions estimate a merely human and conventional arrangement .-The second derogates from the character of God, the penalty being altogether disproportioned to the offence, in any aspect in which the subject can be viewed, and, as claiming to be fixed by God's command, must be regarded by every benevolent human being as an impious imputation on the Divine goodmade it. This, indeed, seems to be conceded by the advocates of the Sabbath as holy time, since they generally admit that the penalty of death for nonobservance, is not now to be regarded as a concomitant of the institution.

But where is their authority to separate the alty from the obligation to observe it as a holy day? It will be as impossible to find as any authority whatever for its observance as a Christian institution .-If it is accepted at all, it must be embraced with all the rigid and terrible features which it presents in the Mosaic code; for no authority can be elsewhere found for it, as a Divine and permanent institution none in reason-none in the Bible.

It finds no warrant in the practice of Jesus of Nazareth, It was the only ceremonial institute of the Jews which he seems purposely to have slighted .-There is little doubt that it was the design of his ministry to supersede all merely ceremonial observances, by the practice of essential principles of righteousness. But being brought up in their observance, he appears not yet to have seen, during the in which it was obligatory to decline them generally in practice. Hence we find him eating the passover with his disciples, so late as the evening before er the ears of corn, thus working on the sabbath day, to provide themselves with food, contrary to the provisions of the law, and justifying them in it; him repeatedly incurring from the Jews the charge As much as to say : 'The sabbath is a human institution, made for man's convenience and use. Man has therefore dominion over it, to annul, or use it as he pleases, in the performance of works good in

The apostolic writings are equally, or even still of a better law, es:ablished upon better principles. And he expressly asserts the abolition of the sabbath, or in respect of an holy day, or of the new moon, or of the sabbath, which are a shadow of things t come, but the body is of Christ.' (Chap. ii. 16.)-Here the Apostle is very explicit in regard to the sabbath. After cautioning them not to let any man spoil them, through philosophy and vain deceit, after the tradition of men, after the rudiments of the world, and not after Christ,' who, he declares, had blotted out ' the hand-writing or ordinances that was against them,' and took it out of the way, nailing it to his cross;' he gives them to understand that their christian liberty is not to be subject to the judgment of any man, who might weakly assert that they were still under obligations to observe holy days.

The third reason alleged-wiz: 'That the sabbath of Judaizing Christians, he expressly says, 'Nor of I will instance one more passage, of similar imporout of his Letter to the Galatians. He here cor pares those who had been under the law, to children in bondage, under the elements of the world.' But God, he says, " sent his son, made under the law, to redeem them that were under the law, that th reason, he tells them, they are no more servants to the law, but sons, and heirs of God, through Christ, whose spirit they have received. The observation of days was, therefore, in his view, a flagrant de parture from the purity of Christian principle. And he expressed his apprehensions regarding them, in these terms : But now, after that ye have knows God, or rather are known of God, how turn ye again to the weak and beggarly elements, whereanto ye desire again to be in bondage? Ye observe days and months, and times and years. I am afraid of you lest I have bestowed on you labor in vain.' Gal. iv

> In further proof of spostolic sentiment, regardir the observance of a sabbath, I will only, in additadvert briefly to a statement contained in the Acts of the Apostles. Certain men who came down fro

\* The absurdity and human origin of the statemen

Judea to Antioch, had taught the believers that it of the offices of affection and friendship. All these Paul and Barnabas had no small dissension and the custom affords. But in a right state of society, disputation,' and it was determined to refer the each would do his portion of the required labor, and question to the Apostles and Elders at Jerusalem. each would find a supply for all his wants, of body Their decision, which was sent by letter to the breth- and mind, and consequently all would have the ren at Antioch, and Syria, and Cilicia, will be found amount of rest useful to them on every day. in Chap. xv., ver. 28, 29. Among the duties enjoinadmit are new superfluous, yet the keeping of a ed, so in the present wrong state of society, no su-sabbath is not included in the enumeration! If the perstitious observance of one day in seven can be Apostles had considered it obligatory, can it for a demanded. Let this false and superstitious reve-Holy Ghost and to us, to lay upon you no greater different sentiments may be lawfully entertained

Testament scriptures, of the repudiation of the sab. herent rights. bath by the most distinguished teachers in the Aposserved by the Christian church.

tise from which the extract is taken, is in the form DAY IS HOLY. of a dialogue with Trypho, a Jew. Trypho is represented as saying : ' It is this that surprises us, that you, who boast of the true religion, and wish to excel other men, differ nothing, in your way of living, from the Gentiles, inasmuch as you neither keep festival days, nor sabbaths, nor observe circumcision ; and moreover, that while you place your hopes in a crucified man, you nevertheless expect to receive good from God, though living in the neglect of his commandments,' &c. To which Justin replies : 1 have shown that there was to be a final law and testament, of transcendant authority; this it is necessary for all men to observe, who aspire to be heirs of God. For the law which was promulgated in Horeb is now the old law, and only your law; but the later law is to be of universal effect; in the same manner as one law repeals another, and the last will (or testament) supersedes that which was previously made, &c. The new law intends that you should keep a perpetual sabbath : but you, when you have spent one day idle, think you have discha ged your religious duty, not considering why that was commande you, &c. For we ourselves would observe the circuncision of the flesh, and sabbaths, and all the boly days, if the cause was not known to us why these things were commanded.' Justin then explains to him the reasons, and adds: "God was the same in the time of Enoch, and all others, who neither observed the circumcision of the flesh, nor sabbaths, nor other rites which Moses commanded, &c. You see the elements do not cease, nor keep a sabbath. Remain as you have been created. For if, before Abraham, there was no need of circumcision, nor of used in Christ's prophecy, and from blending togeththe celebration of the sabbath, and holy days, &c., er the two events predicted by him. before Moses, neither is there now, after Jesus Christ.' And again: 'For as circumcision began from Abraham, and sabbaths, sacrifices and oblations from Moses, which it has been shown were ordered on account of the hardness of heart of your people, but we shall all be changed, in a moment, in the so it was necessary these should end, according to the counsel of the Father, in Jesus Christ, the son of

This is conclusive, as regards the practice of the early Christians, to the time of Justin. Nor is it probable, that for many years after, the judicious among them regarded the seventh or the first day of the week as holy time, or considered it required to abstain from their usual occupations on either, beyoud the time appropriated to their religious assemblies. To this effect speaks Jerome, so late as the fourth century, on the Epistle to the Galatians, Chap iv. viz: 'Lest a disordered congregation of the people might lessen the faith in Christ, therefore some days are appointed that we might all come together. Not that that day whereon we meet is more solemn, but that on whatever day there is an assembly, a greater joy may arise from the sight of one another.' (See Valerius' Annot. to Euseb., p. 679. Cambridge, 16-3)

The edict of the profligate emperor Constantine. about the year 300, commanding 'judges, and townon the venerable day of the sun,' while it gave liberof agriculture, has often been cited, and need not be repeated here. It shows the source of subbatical observance among professed Christians. It came in with that flood of corruption which deluged the nom-

inal church in the day of its deep apostacy. The assumption of modern sabbatarians, that the sabbath was transferred, by Divine command, from the seventh day of the week to the first, which is now the Christian sabbath, and of perpetual obligation, is wholly gratuitous-without the slightest foundation in truth. The truth of the matter isand no sophistry can disprove it-there is neither a command in the New Testament to observe the Jewsh sabbath, nor any allusion to the substitution of any other day in its place, nor a single hint relative to sabbath breaking. The only external sabbath of the Bible is the Jewish sabbath. What that is, in its requirements and penalties, we have seen. And notwithstanding the pious zeal affected or felt, regarding the observance and the desecration of the sabbath, not one nominal Christian in the land obscrees it. Each fixes his limits - not by the records, to be overtaken by that day as by a thief, and de but by his own fancy, or his prejudices, growing out of the scanty materials of his information, and the penury of these, the consequence of a want of candid and earnest inquiry.

The idea that the first day of the week possesses such peculiar sanctity, as to make it a great sin-s here? desecration of God's holy day-to do work on it, not But this question may, perhaps, be evaded b morally and religiously wrong on other days, apfanatical adherents carried their notions, will appear by the following. 'They were so hardy,' says Collier, 'as to say, that to do any servile work or anticipation of 'the day of the Lord,' as near at kill a man, or commit adultery: that to throw a bowl them, not that that day will not come in their life. vol. ii. p 11. Book vii, p. 644.)

ol. ii. p 11. Book vii. p. 644.)

What, then, follows from the foregoing? Shall the

Now, these remarks have a partial application to relaxation from physical labor, be abandoned? I iv. 11,) many false prophets did arise, before the deanswer, No: at least not at present. In the present struction of Jerusalem, and did deceive many. This imperfect and false condition of human society, I was easily done, as the Jews, who disbelieved the deem the oustom,—though incident to abuses and Christ which had come, were anxiously looking for evils,-a good one in its general tendencies and re- the promised Messiah. In these false Christs, and suits. It is emphatically the poor man's day. It false prophets, was revealed the man of sin; and, gives an opportunity for the re-invigoration of the as Christ further predicted, because iniquity did physical system, and still more for the improvement abound, the lave of many did wax cold. Here wa reading, by mingling in religious assemblies, proper- cuting spirit which manifested itself during the last ly conducted, by listening to intelligent discourses in the various departments of human knowledge, connected with man's interests and happiness, physical and mental, temporal and eternal; by the re-

But, as in a right state of society no superstition ed, are several which probably all Christians will observance of any one hour of a day would be needmoment be supposed they would have omitted so reuse for the day be abolished. Ley it be regarded, important an item, in directions relative to the Gen- as it is, a human arrangement-a matter of expeditiles, who had not been in the observance of a sab-ency-adapted to man's apprehension of the exist bath, when they declared, 'it seemed good to the ing state of things, and about which, therefore and to restrain which, by legal enactments, must burden than these necessary things.

But we have not only the evidence of the New necessarily be an infringement of individual and in-

Will it be said, ' Remove the idea of a peculiar tolic age. However individuals, and possibly small holiness in the day, and the motive for its orderly societies, who had been brought up in the Jewish and religious observance is also removed ? And faith, may have retained their attachment to this can it be that we want what is false taught and emand other rituals of the old law, conclusive proof ex- braced, that religion may be sustained? Is picty a ists in the writings of Justin Martyr, that down to flower which, to flourish, needs to be planted in the his time, 150 years after Christ, no sabbath was ob. soil of superstition and error? Those who so deem, must have low views of the perfections of the Crea-Some years since, my attention being directed to tor, and the harmony of his works. True Piety the examination of subbatical institutions, I had a planted in the rich mould of TRUTH, springs up, careful translation made of some passages bearing sparkling with gems borne from its native soil, is on the subject, in the works of Justin, in the Philadelphia Library, one of which I will here insert, in by the immortal perfections of righteousness-the attestation of the statement just made. The trea- attributes of the Divine Original, To 17, EVERY

> THE COMING OF CHRIST ... NO. V. SY OZIAS NORCEOSS.

question may now arise, Did the apostles of Christ understand the natur

of his second coming? Few prophets, perhaps, have, at the time they

prophesied, understood the meaning of their predictions. Daniel heard, but understood not. (Dan. xiii. 8.) Jonah was angry, because he supposed that his prophery against Ninevah had failed of its fulfilment; not knowing that a day, in prophetic language, signifies a year. When the question was put to the prophet John, concerning a vision, ' What are these which are arrayed in white robes, and whence come they?' he did not attempt an answer, but said, 'Sir, thou knowest.'

Many examples of this kind might be quoted, to show that prophets did not always understand the visions and communications which they received. Hence it would not be a peculiar case, if the apostles misunderstood, in some cases, the communications of Christ, or of the Spirit, to them. Let us look at their predictions in reference to the coming of Christ.

When Christ intimated, after his resurrection, that John would live till his second coming, the saying took rise, among the brethren, that that disciple should not die.' This shows that they supposed that those who lived to see the second coming of Christ, would never die. This opinion might have resulted from giving a literal definition to the terms

But, we may ask, did they continue in this opinion? It is evidently in accordance with the assertion of Paul, where he says, (l. Cor. xv. 51,) 'Behold I show you a mystery; we shall not all sleep, twinkling of an eye, at the last trump; for the trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall be raised incorruptible, and we shall be changed.' It is obvious that these events were, in his opinion, to accompany the coming of Christ; for he says, immediately before this, (verse 22. 23,) 'As in Adam all die, so it Christ shall all be made alive. Christ the first fruits; afterwards, they that are Christ's at his coming ' Hence it is obvious, that he believed that, at the coming of Christ, the dead would be raised, and the living changed to a state of immortality.

We do not question that all this will result, when Christ shall come in the glory of his Father, with all the holy angels; when the last trump shall sound; when the heaven and the earth flee away, and no place is found for them; and when the dead, small and great, stand before God.' (Rev. xx 11, 12) But we do not believe that the spostle's predictio has yet been fulfilled; for, in the same discourse after speaking of the coming of Christ, (verse 24,) he says, 'Then comes the end, when he shall have delivered up the kingdom to God, even the people, and the occupations of all trades, 'to rest Father.' Now, if Christ is yet a king-if his kingdom endures to all generations, forever, as the su ty to those in the country to attend to the business and meon, he has not yet delivered up his kingdom, and, consequently, his coming, and the resurrection and change, predicted by the apostle, have not yet come to pass. Again, in another place, the same apostle pre-

dicts the same events; (I. Thes. iv. 15-17,) and he goes on to say, (verses 2, 3,) ' yourselves know perfectly that the day of the Lord so comes as a thief in the night; for when they shall say, Peace and safety, then sudden destruction comes upon them; and they shall not escape.' Hence the resurrection which he predicts, is to be accompanied with destruction. But who are they that shall be destroyed at the coming of Christ? Are they Jews only? What had the Thessalonians to do with the destruction of the Jews? His remark shows that he had a more general application in view, as he says, (verse 4,) But ye, brethren, are not in darkness, that that day should overtake you as a thief."

From this, it is obvious that the children of darkness, that is, interpreting the language of the apostle, those who are not in Christ, the true light, are stroyed. If that day had come with these events-if the children of light had been caught up to be forever with the Lord, and the children of darkness had been destroyed-who would have been left on the earth, and from whom did we descend, who are now

pears, indeed, to be but modern in the Christian fies those whose probation is over, who have rejected saying, that the term, children of darkness, signiworld. It is said to have been 'first broached in the light, and for whom there is no hope. Hence England, about the year 1594, by Dr. Bound, a Puri- the prisoners of hope, those who might come to the tan divine,' . To what a length this man and his light, might have been spared. We will look at

business on the Lord's day, was as great a sin as to hand, (11. Thes. ii. 1-8,) and the apostle assures on the Lord's day was as great a sin as to kill a man: time, but that there will first be a falling away, and that to make a feast, or to dress a wedding dinner in the man of sin be revealed.' He says, however, the same, was as great a sin as for a father to take a that 'the mystery of iniquity already works;' from knife and cut his child's throat; and that to ring which it may be inferred, that he himself believed more bells than one (! !) on the Lord's day, was as the day to be near. He states, also, that the wickgreat a sin as to commit a murder.' (Eccles. His. ed which shall be revealed, the Lord will destroy

custom of observing one day in seven as a season of the aecond coming; for, as Christ foretold, (Matt. of the mind-intellectually, physically, socially; by a fulling away. This man of sin, with that perse days of Judaism, constitutes the abomination of desolation, which Christ quotes from the prophe Daniel. This man of sin was destroyed in the sec ond coming.

But this being a Jewish man of sin, had little to do

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with the Thessalonians. Besides, the with the Thessalomans. that makes desolate, spoken of by Daniel, (15, 11) that makes occount, though of the same spirit, is obviously another thing. Hence the caution is given in relating to Christ's prophecy, 'whose reads, let him ander

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It is evident that the abomination, of which Da. iel speaks, is Popery, which, when unrestrance will desolate a country. Popery is evidently the beast, (Dan. vii. 11.) which was slain after the car. beast, (Dan. vii. 11.) in Daniel's vision; the target in Paniel's vision; that a ing down or the throng atter monarchy is abolished, which has not, as jet taken place. And the "man of sin," spoken of by Paul, applies more properly to Popery than to July. Faul, applies more printing, whose brightness destroys this man of sin, is the same with the coming of a like the Son of Man, predicted by Daniel, (rii, 13)

The distinguishing characteristic of the beast of viously, 10, that he governs men by false pour sions to authority from God. Popery is evidently called a beast, in the Apocalypse, (viii. 1.) And it is likewise evident, that the same term is here also to plied to Judaism; for the angel says to the propiet, (xvii. 8,) 'The beast that thou sawest was, and not, and shall ascend out of the bottomies pt. But Popery had never existed prior to the popiet John; and to what, which had come to aven when he wrote, but Judaism, will the term apple The beast was,' he says; that is, the beast has had existence. He existed in Judea, and was there the abomination of desolation.' He says also, 'the bead is not'; that is, the beast does not now exist, which shows that Judaism had ceased to exist when John wrote his Revelation.

DR. JONAS W. CHAPMAN.

OF unrivalled reputation as a THOMEONIAN PHYSICIAN in this city, may be consuled dury at his office, Temple street, second dury has

Cambridge street.

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